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Margarine Output Raised; Nazis Shoot Town's Men; Ration Honors for Saugus

The World's Day—January 2, 1943

Washington: Boost Allowed in Margarine Output

To alleviate the butter shortage, the War Production Board has authorized a sharp boost in the production of margarine.

Reporting on its two-year investigation of the petroleum industry, a House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee has recommended encouragement of increased production, higher ceiling prices, greater incentives for discovering new sources, conservation of existing supplies through rationing, and public co-operation in curtailing the use of fuel. [First Page, Second Section.]

Temporary increases in fluid milk prices in Chicago, the New York metropolitan area and the Duluth-Superior area from Jan. 4 to April 1, have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration, to replace subsidies.

Alien registration in all its ramifications has been taken over by the Justice Department under instructions sent to post offices by the Post Office Department.

President Roosevelt, in a New Year statement called with emphasis for postwar international co-operation aimed at making another war impossible and at spreading the blessings of peace to all mankind. [Page 3.]

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, suggests in the board's monthly publication that the social security program be broadened to pay disability benefits to injured workers and their dependents and to cover everyone who works for a living.

The food stamp program, a subsidy system under which $245,100,000 worth of food was distributed to low-income persons, has been ordered suspended by the Agriculture Department, effective March 1, on the ground it is no longer needed. It will probably remain suspended until after the war.

Europe: All Men in Polish Town Shot by Nazis

Shooting of all men in Lublin, Poland, by the Germans and evacuation of all women and children to concentration camps is reported by the British Radio, quoting "a report from the German frontier." Objection by women to evacuation of the village was given as reason for the action.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell and Gen. Lord Gort have been made Field Marshals. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger J. B. Keyes was made a baron in the King's Honors list. [Page 7.]

New Year's messages were headlined by greetings from King George to President Roosevelt and President Kalinin. Hitler's New Year's statement reiterated that Germany would "never capitulate." [Page 3.]

Holland youths under 20 may not appear on the streets after the blackout, and those under 18 may not smoke, drink or go to movies or restaurants unless accompanied by an adult, according to a new edict in Holland.

Moscow announced the opening of a new four-mile extension of its subway. The excavation was completed despite heavy wartime demands on manpower and machinery.

Demand from the Fighting French of Gen. Charles de Gaulle for elimination of "holdovers from the Vichy regime" was heard in London. Meanwhile Gen. Henri Giraud released an unspecified number of political prisoners in Africa in an apparent attempt to unify the many diverse French factions.

New England: Co-operation in Rationing Shown

Saugus Ration Board reports an example of what good co-operation and planning can do to help solve problems. [Page 2.]

Army, Navy, and Coast Guard specialists being trained at Franklin Technical Institute, with certificates given to 40 at graduation last night. [Page 2.]

National: Postwar Jobs Need Big Output Rise

To maintain full employment after the war, one third more goods and services will be needed than in 1940, estimates the Committee for Economic Development. [Financial Page.]

Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, has been taken from Clinton Prison to New York City for denaturalization proceedings.

Recall of New York City teachers from sabbatical leave to relieve a shortage has been proposed by Mayor La Guardia but opposed by representatives of teachers' groups.

The Norwegian people are more determined than ever to fight through to victory, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway declared on arrival by Clipper in New York.

Large quantities of American consumer goods have arrived in North Africa, the War Department disclosed. Assistant OWI Director Milton Eisenhower has reported a grave food and clothing situation among the population.

At San Francisco, the new Mariniship yard disclosed it had exceeded its 1942 quota of three ships by delivering five ships. Two others are nearly ready for delivery, and still another ready for launching tomorrow.

In New York, Edwin A. Salmon, chairman of the City Planning Commission, has been named City Fuel Oil Administrator by Mayor La Guardia, with absolute control over the apportionment of the city's ration of fuel oil among all departments and agencies.

Philadelphia's Mummers heckled the Axis on New Year's Day in their last parade for the duration.

Production Front: Chinese to Tour War Plants

China's Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei, here to plead for more war materials for China, will tour America's war plants and talk to President Roosevelt again before reporting back to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

In Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin is making representations "to proper quarters" for a more generous passing of ammunition to the South Pacific to strike back at the Japanese from that area.

Africa: Rank of U. S. Consul at Dakar Raised

Maynard B. Barnes, American Consul at Dakar, has been made Consul General "in view of the recently increased importance of French West Africa in the war effort."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | SNOW | WARMER COLDER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dim Out Hours

Dim out begins Saturday at 5:53 p. m., ends at 7:43 a. m.

Dim out begins Sunday at 5:53 p. m., ends at 7:43 a. m.

Dim out begins Monday at 5:54 p. m., ends at 7:43 a. m.

Governor Acts To Co-ordinate Boston Safety

Legislation promised after grand jury indicts 10 in Cocoanut Grove fire and assails methods.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today promised immediate legislative action to correct conditions of lack of co-ordination in Boston's city government which a 20-man Suffolk Grand Jury blamed for the Cocoanut Grove fire and for which it indicted 10 men after 13 days of hearings.

At the same time it was expected in local circles that the Governor would confer with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin either today or on Jan. 4 to speed up the institution of reforms in government that would safeguard Boston against similar disasters.

The Governor's statement followed immediately in the wake of the jury's "public presentment" in which it was found that "no complete co-ordination existed between the Building Department, Fire Department, Police Department, and Licensing Board with respect to various types of inspections intended to be made to insure public safety in addition to protecting public health and morals."

Those Indicted

At the same time, the jury set Jan. 4 for the arraignment of the 10 men indicted for individual responsibility in permitting conditions to exist of a nature to invite the "flash blaze" in which there were nearly 500 fatalities. Trial probably will take place in February.

The 10 indicted men who will appear for arraignment, and the charges they will face are as follows:

Barnett Welansky, owner of the Cocoanut Grove, manslaughter; James Welansky, manager of the club, manslaughter; Jacob Goldfine, club steward, manslaughter; Police Captain Joseph A. Buccigross, veteran of 23 years in the Police Department, wilful neglect of duty; Fire Lieut. Frank J. Linney, who inspected the Grove eight days before the fire and reported conditions "good," wilful neglect of duty; James H. Mooney, Boston building commissioner, wilful neglect of duty; Samuel Rudnick, contractor, conspiracy; Reuben O. Bodenhorn, who designed some of the club's decorations, conspiracy; David Gilbert, employed in construction of the Grove's cocktail lounge, conspiracy; Theodore F. Eldracher, senior city building inspector, neglect of duty in failing to report violations of the building laws and to order sufficient exits at the Grove.

Responsibility Shifted

The seriousness of the charges was emphasized in the jury's statement indicating a shifting of responsibility and "a tendency by various officials in different important departments to rely too much on their subordinates."

"Officials in each department seemed to attempt to shift responsibility to some other department, and vice versa," the jury stated.

Under the present legal setup, the Governor appoints the Boston Police Commissioner and Boston Licensing Board members, while the Mayor appoints the Fire Commissioner and the Building Inspector.

Soviet Claims Capture of Velikie Luki; Rommel 'Scorched Earth' Ruins Sirte; Nazi Morale Key to '43 Allied Victory

German people's attitude could cause collapse; military outlook alone points to 1944.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New Year opens with United Nations military prospects transformed almost beyond recognition from the dreary prospects of 12 months ago.

On every front forces of the United Nations are holding the enemy at bay.

On several fronts the tactical initiative has been taken over from the enemy. On the African and Russian Fronts even the strategic initiative has been gained for our forces and important advances are being made which can, if successful, lay the essential foundation for the triumph of our aims.

Hitler's once boastful promise to his people that "1941 will be the year of final victory" stands out today as a telling measure of the enormous reversals which the man who began this war has suffered.

But that 1943 can bring to United Nations arms the victory which was denied to the Axis in 1940, 1941 and 1942 is a prospect in which only the most visionary observers of the military scene indulge.

Primary Factor

There is one factor in the world situation which could bring about the defeat of Germany and Italy in 1943 and anyone who predicts such a development must count almost exclusively on that one factor. It is the factor of German morale.

German morale is the cornerstone of the whole German-Italian military position. If it should suddenly break the whole Nazi structure would come crumbling down and there would be a three-cornered race to Berlin of the German, Russian and Anglo-American armies.

Such an eventuality would still leave Japan to be conquered, a task which many of those who are fighting the Japanese in the Pacific today believe will take from two to 10 years judging from the powerful resistance offered to Allied moves in the Solomons and in New Guinea.

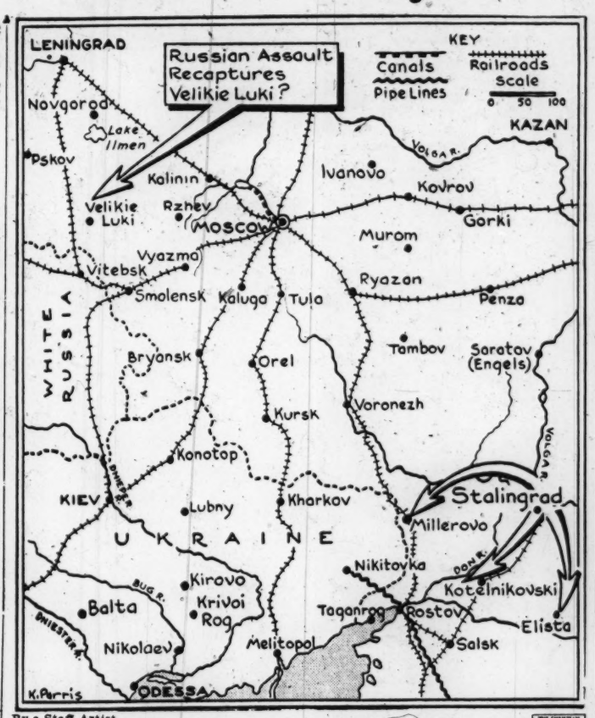
But while one may legitimately hope for that collapse of German morale in 1943, one has no sound right to include it in the basis of reasonable expectations and our military leaders are not allowing it in their military plans or calculations.

Military Outlook

If one excludes the possibility of the disintegration of German morale in 1943 and surveys the military prospects for the new year in terms of minimum reasonable expectations the result would be 12 months of thorough preparation for a great victory offensive in Europe, to come in 1944, and 12 months of gradually intensified attritional warfare in the Far East.

The three military operations in which troops of the United States are now engaged should provide the American people with a realization of the time element involved in operations against a prepared and entrenched enemy. The speed of the original German and

Continued on Page 18, Column 1



By a Staff Artist

Where Russians Roll Along

Areas of new Russian drives on widely separated fronts. In the north Russians claim to have captured Velikie Luki, which the Germans deny, but the Nazis admit the Red Army's capture of Elista.

Changes in U. S. Economy Widespread in Year 1942

By Harold Fleming
Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last year the American economy underwent the most rapid changes perhaps in its whole history, certainly since 1917. These changes, in the direction of making a more "total war" than the American economic machine had ever before tried, were a continuance of trends which began when the defense program was adopted in June, 1940. "Surplus economy," the norm of pre-war, was driven from every field, finally including even agriculture.

High light of the year was the phenomenal job done by American industry in converting to war. Output of warplanes was more than doubled to nearly 50,000, of an average weight and horsepower higher than the 1941 average; and at the end of 1942, plant to run this figure on up to 75,000 was under construction or beginning to work.

Some 32,000 tanks and self-propelled artillery were turned out and over 8,000,000 tons of ships were delivered, breaking all records, with a pace of around 1,000,000 tons a month at the end of the year. Nearly 10,000,000 men and women went into war production in addition to the 7,000,000 at it a year ago.

The automobile industry was entirely converted to war production except for the building of trucks, and by the end of the year was on the way to a gross volume of war goods twice its peacetime output of motorcars. A synthetic rubber program was started, to reach a 1944 capacity of 1,150,000 tons, or twice the country's highest annual consumption and about as much rubber as the whole world took in peak prewar years. Industrial alcohol capacity was lifted from around 160,000,000 gallons to nearly 500,000,000.

Factory output of many war items of ordnance and munitions not only outran expectations, but outran raw material sources and the ability of the nation's shipping to haul these arms to battle, so that at the end of the year the arms program was reduced and geared to the production of ships.

Industrial Output Zooms

There was much talk of "industrial miracles" in speed of conversion, in the design of tools, and in the development of new arms. The United States began to contribute engineering invention to warfare. The success of American-built antitank guns brought a shift in production from tanks to these guns. A huge cargo-plane program was started, and merchant shipbuilding, by means of welding and pre-fabrication, was so speeded up that average time from keel laying to delivery was cut from around 190 days to around 60 days.

Both industrial management and labor organizations were greatly strengthened politically. The prestige or public relations of the former were swiftly lifted from the trough of the previous ten years, while labor unions gained more power in a single year than in many previous ones.

But in contrast with the rising flood of arms output there was a rapid shrinkage in the making of civilian goods. "Nonessential"

Continued on Page 15, Column 4

Libyan town is almost destroyed by retreating Axis army—Mines planted everywhere.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the British Forces in North Africa

SIRTE, Dec. 27. Delayed.—Another white-walled town lies wrecked and empty in the wake of withdrawing Axis armies.

Never before has General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel applied his Libyan "scorched earth" policy with such destructive thoroughness as in the case of this former little community of 3,000 Arabs and 500 Europeans.

For the first time the native as well as Italian population was evacuated with all their possessions and only one or two Bedouin shepherd boys were on hand to witness the entry of a score of British sappers — the first Allied force to venture into the town.

Our party followed a few hours behind them. We had been warned that the place was literally honeycombed with mines and was alive with booby traps. We were told that, though the sappers were making every effort to clean up the town, it would be best to walk carefully looking out for trip wires and above all to touch no doors, boxes, ropes or any object lying about lest they go off with a bang.

Forlorn Cat Left

We found the town was completely deserted save for one forlorn cat that was left behind. The sappers were busy clearing the road outside of town and even the Bedouins, who usually like to prowl about evacuated areas, were frightened off when two of their number were blown up by booby traps.

In other respects there was plenty of evidence that the enemy had ample time to prepare the stage for the Allied entry. All houses were stripped of everything valuable or useful and many of the chief buildings, including the hotel, apparently had been dynamited. The only pier in the little harbor was a complete wreck.

Everywhere amidst the ruins inscriptions addressed to the incoming British were daubed on the walls, mostly in Italian. Some of them were obscene, others were insulting or facetious but all were intended to express defiance such as "Englishmen, remember he who laughs last laughs best," or "We shall see you again at Alamein." But a masterpiece painted on a wall in the main square by an artist of no mean talent was a cartoon portraying a three-cornered phone conversation among Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin with a rather complicated play on words regarding the Allied aid to the Soviet Union. It was written in Italian and therefore lost on the British troops for whom it was intended.

Enemy Gone 15 Days

From an Arab shepherd boy we learned that the evacuation of the population was carried out 15 days ago. Presumably they were taken to Misurata.

We entered town by cutting across the desert from the south as the coast road leading in from the east was blocked with mines. However, the sappers told us it would be cleared by evening and then troops and supply columns would pour in eager to resume the chase.

On the way in, we stopped at Gasrounadi, an Italian gendarme outpost 15 miles out in the desert where German Panzer troops fought a brief but violent rearguard action with a British armored car patrol the day before Christmas.

Germans, however, deny loss of key center—Soviet push in south takes Elista.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Striking with a vigor which the Germans apparently had not expected in the north, the Red Armies today claimed to be holding the key city of Velikie Luki.

The Germans deny that this transport and fortification center, 260 miles northwest of Moscow, was in Russian hands. But the Soviets made no change in their earlier assertions that the German garrison there had refused to capitulate, and had been wiped out.

The capture of Velikie Luki would break the great defense triangle which this city forms with Rzhev and Vyazma.

The Germans had hitherto assumed that the Russians were expending their almost entire energies in the south. There, continuing their multiple-pronged drive from Stalingrad toward Nazi-held Rostov, the Red Armies occupied Elista, Capital of the wind-swept steppes of Kalmyck.

The Soviet strategy apparently is to contain the German forces at Elista, meanwhile driving south from Stalingrad toward the vital rail junction at Salsk. This would place them in a position to cut the German communications with Rostov which, in turn, would be in a dangerous position if another Soviet column, somewhat to the north and west, were able to push beyond Millerovo.

Across the Mediterranean, heavy bombings were the main source of occupation as ground troops were clearly deploying for the advantage in North Africa. Long-range Axis planes bombed Allied-held Casablanca, with small damage. United Nations' planes jarred communication points in Tunis.

The British vanguard forced patrols of the German Afrika Korps to retreat from Wadi Bel el Chebir. Similarly, a fighting French Force under Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, which is moving northward in the Fezzan region, repulsed Axis patrol units.

In the Pacific a Flying Fortress raid on Wake Island gave the Japanese what Admiral Nimitz called an idea of things to come. They dropped 76,000 pounds of bombs to the surprise of the Japanese who got their antiaircraft fire going only after the raid was well under way.

Further South in the Pacific, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that a new wedge had been driven between Japanese forces in New Guinea, where the operations are proceeding against the Japanese on the outskirts of Allied-held Buna.

Evidence that the Japanese had strengthened their hold on Kiska on the Aleutian Islands came with the announcement of an air battle in which the United States planes suffered losses at a 3-to-1 ratio against the Japanese.

In the Arctic Ocean, a running sea battle between German and Allied forces is in progress, the Germans claiming damage to several Allied cruisers, sinking of a destroyer, and torpedoing of four merchantmen. Germans admit loss of a destroyer. No confirmation comes from either British or German sources that the German battleship Tirpitz is involved in the battle.

Prices and Your Purse: Ration Calendar

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 2

Here are January consumer dates at a glance:

Jan. 1—A 5 per cent "victory tax" starts being deducted on paydays on all wages and salaries over $12 a week.

Jan. 4—War Ration Book Stamp No. 28 becomes valid for one pound of coffee before Feb. 7.

Jan. 15—If you do not have War Ration Book No. 1, apply to your local rationing board before this date.

Jan. 18—Dry edible beans will be a "Victory Food Special" through Jan. 23.

Jan. 22—Next set of gasoline ration coupons can be used.

Jan. 31—War Ration Stamp No. 10, good for three pounds of sugar, expires.

Coffee Count

If you hoarded coffee before rationing began, don't think you are going to get by without declaring it. Adults who had more than one pound on hand Nov. 8 are instructed to retain one stamp in their book for each extra pound. These will be removed by registrars when consumers apply for War Ration Book No. 2, sometime this month or next.

OPA Bouquet

Housewives who don't rush to their groceries to try to buy canned goods this week have a bouquet from Leon Henderson. Your restraint, he says, "is the strongest possible proof that the American public has not been panicked into foolish action and shows ready understanding of the necessity for rationing."

Another Slice

Don't be too sure that the Jan. 18 increase in flour prices won't increase the price of bread or cause it to disappear from grocery shelves. Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard says it shouldn't; bakers say it probably will.

The housewife can be sure that she: (1) will have to slice her own bread henceforth, and (2) will have less variety of bread and rolls to choose from.

In the Scrap

Scrap notes: You might as well throw all your copper-engraving plates into the scrap drive now. A War Production Board order outlaws their use for the duration.

Over 100,000 powder bags have been made from the silk stockings garnered during the first month of the stocking scrap campaign.

Fats collection is still one quarter of the WPB goal.

Covering Up

The Bureau of Home Economics gives these hints for making your umbrella last when new ones are hard to get:

Always leave a wet umbrella open until it dries. Shake, before opening, to prevent jamming of ribs.

Brush a dusty umbrella before taking it out in a pelting rain.

At the first sign of a break in the fabric or the loosening of tips or ferrule, look up the nearest umbrella repair shop. Repairing small damage quickly will postpone the day when the umbrella is beyond repair.

Triple Need

If, for any reason, you should need a triplet baby carriage you can get it custom made by appealing to the WPB's consumer durable goods section. About two such appeals are granted a month.

Tube for Tube

Radio tubes are scheduled to be brought under the toothpaste and automobile turn-in rule soon.

The requirement will help the Government control the number of tubes sold. Also, in some cases, the tube bases can be salvaged.

Credit Problem

A bookkeeper-manpower problem is the chief reason behind the discontinuance of gasoline credit cards.

A charge account confined to a specific filling station is not affected.

Absent Asphalt

Vicious circle: Highway systems may go without repairs because stocks of asphalt are needed for waterproofing kraft paper containers carrying lubricating oils to the African Front.

Facts on Reverse in Alaska Raise Prestige of Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—The prestige of American war communiqués took a sharp jump upward today after release of a Navy report of a Dec. 30 air battle in which the losses were three to one—but three to one against us.

The air action took place in the Aleutians. An American bombing force of Mitchell medium bombers, en route to Kiska Harbor to bomb Japanese shipping there, was intercepted by four Japanese Zero float planes; American Lockheed Lightnings, escorting the Mitchell bombers, engaged the Zeros. Two Lightnings came down, but only one Zero.

During the attack on the ships one of the Mitchell bombers was lost. The attack was made "with uncertain results."

The communiqué set a new high for cold, calm, reporting of war news without the slightest attempt to gloss over the unpleasant implications. It was, in fact, exactly the sort of reporting which has long been urged by those who feel that the American people not only can take bad news, but would much rather have the straight bad news than pap.

Latest Type Plane

From the point of view of someone wanting to be cheered, everything in that account was bad news.

It did not tell how many Lockheed Lightnings were in the escort at the time of the attack by the Japanese Zeros, but since two Lockheeds are reported shot down there must have been at least those two. That Lockheed plane, the P-38, is the latest American pursuit type to go into action and has been widely heralded as the best fighter plane in action anywhere in the world today. It came up against not the usual type of Japanese Zero, but "Zero float planes," which means a slower, more cumbersome Zero. And still only one

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Russia:

Nazis Deny Capture Of Velikie Luki

The German admission that the Russians have taken Elista, Capital of the barren Kalmyck district, indicates the power of the Russian drive while the forces from the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

OWI Cautions N. E. Not to Tell News Bits That Fit Pattern

The New England Office of War Information today warned citizens in this area to guard against aiding Axis espionage by letting loose small bits of gossip or information which in themselves might seem useless to the enemy. A system of gathering and co-ordinating these "bits and pieces" was disclosed by OWI, which added that it had been "already employed with telling effect against allied lives and material."

The game works something like this, says OWI. In Los Angeles, a stenographer tells her girl friend, "My brother Joe is going across next Tuesday—He's a paratrooper, you know." In Des Moines, a machinist remarks to his brother-in-law, "We got a rush order for 50 assault boats to be shipped out next week." In Trenton, a wholesale produce merchant says to a retailer, "Just sold 500 crates of fresh vegetables to the Navy—something's up."

Like a Jig-Saw Puzzle

Unwary tongues pass the fragmentary scraps of information along to others and eventually they reach the enemy agent. They transmit them to the Axis espionage headquarters where they are indexed, sifted, checked and woven into a readable pattern. From this and other data gathered in more routine ways the spy chiefs deduce that American forces and their allies are mobilizing an expedition to carve out a beachhead on Axis-held territory. The word is flashed to the high command and the wheels begin to turn in defense.

Weeks later an Axis broadcaster crows, "A heavy enemy air and naval force attempting a full-scale invasion of the coastline has been repelled with heavy loss of life and shipping." A brief American communiqué admits, "A reconnaissance action in force has suffered an initial setback but is reforming for another attack." The Los Angeles stenographer's mother gets a War Department telegram addressed to "next of kin." The Des Moines machinist is informed that his brother is a prisoner of war. The public wonders if something is wrong in Washington.

Resist Gossiping

All this is fiction, of course. But it is the sort of thing that can happen if those on the home front do not guard their tongues. The only safety lies in resisting the impulse to gossip about work, about relatives in uniform or any matter of military security. Even the most trivial scrap of information may fill out a missing space in a jigsaw puzzle under the "bits and pieces" system.

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has pointed out that those are the key words in the enemy's unceasing search for information, "Where . . . are our soldiers, ships and planes?" "How . . . are our men going overseas?" "When . . . are they going?" "How many . . . are going?" "What kind of training is the soldier getting?" "What are they doing . . . the war workers in your home town?"

No one wants to stifle legitimate discussion of the war—its progress and its aims—but all Americans should observe a few simple rules in casual conversation. If you hear it from someone—don't repeat it. If you see it yourself—keep it yourself. But if you read it in a reputable publication or hear it on the radio you can pass it on. Stop and think before you talk, because careless talk costs lives.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

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19.95 22.95

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LINGERIE SALON—SIXTH FLOOR

Saugus Does Signal Job In Oil Rationing

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New England regional Office of Price Administration is currently indulging in some quiet satisfaction over the work the ration boards have done to get the fuel oil ration plan running. In big cities and in small towns, businessmen, college professors, laborers, mill owners, men from every walk of life have labored long hard hours to administer a ration plan which would have fizzed out in ignominy without their help.

Typical is the experience the Saugus, Mass., board had and concerning which they sent to headquarters a 19-page report the other day. Commenting on it, Edward Gibbs, Jr., chairman of the deputies who handled the fuel oil problem, said, "We didn't find it as complicated as a lot of people made it out it would be. We just did a little headwork beforehand and everybody pitched in and helped."

When the Saugus board sent in its report, it hadn't an idea that what it had done was particularly commendable. In a comparatively short time the board had completed the filing, computation, and allotment of fuel oil rations to a community of 17,000. On the keynote of "Let's say less and saw wood," it just went ahead and did what the State had asked it to do, without fuss or feathers.

One of the chief factors in Saugus' succes, Mr. Gibbs believes, is that it appointed enough persons to help so that no one had to bear too much of the burden. However, Mr. Gibbs put in 200 hours on the job himself, and says another member, a man teacher in one of the schools, worked 400 hours.

At the time of registration, 81 school teachers acted as registrars. The board of deputies included eight members; a board of 14 did the computing of rations, and another board of six verified the computations. "Tailoring" of the rations was carried on by 54 school teachers. Forty-one girl students in the high school did the work of alphabetizing the applications, as part of their school assignment, and also acted as office messengers. With everybody helping in this way, the task turned out to be comparatively easy, Mr. Gibbs reported. In all, 285 people were engaged at one time or another in the work.

"We found it extremely interesting," declared Mr. Gibbs, "there were only about half a dozen people who got tough about it. They were young people, too, surprisingly enough. The older people took their rations with a shrug and said, 'Well, if this is what we've got to do to win the war, we're going to do it.'"

The Board reported a few duplicate aplications made in the names of two persons in the same house "as were a few punitive 'chiseling' attempts, but on the whole fully 90 per cent of the people displayed an earnest desire to co-operate and to help win the war." A total of 3,371 applications were handled. Average ration allotted was 69 per cent of last year's consumption.

The board concluded, "We admit that it is difficult for our citizens to bear the negative attitude in certain quarters, set against the positive 'you must' of an officialdom reputed in all quarters to be in considerable confusion.

Boston School Busy Instructing Servicemen

By a Staff Photographer

Servicemen Train at Franklin Technical Institute

Hundreds of Uncle Sam's servicemen, from the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, are receiving advanced instruction today at the Boston technical school founded under the will of Benjamin Franklin. (1) Army men are shown here training as Engineer Enlisted Specialists in general drafting and topographical drafting, including map making, interpretation of aerial photographs, and allied subjects. Instructor Melvin Barnes is shown standing beside student at upper right. (2) Dr. Sheldon Trent (left) is shown here explaining the intricacies of a complicated motion picture machine to three Navy inductees who are training in electronics. (3) An old-time telephone man, Norbert Long (second from right), is shown here instructing Coast Guardsmen in telephone wiring systems. (4) Harry Erskine of the Institute is shown here instructing Coast Guardsmen on the ins and outs of electric motors. (5) Coast Guardsmen are shown here receiving instruction on telephone switchboards from L. W. Dawes of the Institute, a long-time telephone expert.

Franklin Institute Training Hundreds of Men in Service

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Benjamin Franklin's experiments in the field of electricity, plus his numerous activities during the struggle of the American Colonies for independence, are finding concrete expression today at Boston's Franklin Technical Institute, where hundreds of Uncle Sam's servicemen are receiving advanced instruction in electronics, communication systems, motors, generators, and various other electrical devices.

Last night, in the School's Auditorium, certificates were awarded to some 40 United States Coast Guardsmen who have just completed 16 weeks' training as Electrician's Mates. High Credit certificates went to at least a quarter of the men, who were addressed by Commander L. H. Baker, Coast Guard Chief of the Staff, Boston District. The Institute was represented by the Rev. Dr. Charles Edwards Park, Pastor of the First Church in Boston.

It was more than a centry ago that Benjamin Franklin bequeathed to his native town of Boston the sum of one thousand pounds sterling, ($5,000), which was to be loaned at five per cent to aid young "married artificers" in starting business, and which, at the end of 100 years, was to be divided, part to be continued at interest for a second century, and the rest to be expended for the benefit of the public.

Equips Institute

After much consideration, the money was used to build and equip the present Franklin Technical Institute, where, since its opening in September; 1908, more than 50,000 men and women have been enrolled as students.

Today, with the great need for skilled technical training among the country's servicemen, a large number of Army men are taking intensive 12-week courses at the Institute, where they are being trained as Engineer Enlisted Specialists in two groups, one in general drafting, the other in topographical drafting. Both groups are being prepared for field work, such as map making, interpretation of aerial photographs, and allied subjects.

In addition, a large group of U. S. Coast Guardsmen are being trained here as Electrician's Mates. This training is for the specific purpose of giving these men the necessary theoretical background and a great deal of practical work in the handling of equipment such as is used on naval vessels, according to B. K. Thorogood, Director of the Institute.

These men must be familiar with motors and generators, communications systems, and various other electrical devices which are met with on vessels, and in particular they must be prepared to make repairs under emergency conditions, it was pointed out.

New Instruction

Incidentally, the Franklin Institute is the only school in the country where U. S. Coast Guardsmen are now being trained as Electrician's Mates-Telephone, instruction which relates primarily and directly to the use of the telephone on shore patrol, and other telephone service coming under the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard.

Each of these men, according to Ralph G. Adams, in charge of day courses at the Institute, must be able to make all types of repairs, and make them quickly and under emergency conditions. Many of these men, it was stated, have been in telephone service before entering the Coast Guard, and therefore are well qualified to take this advanced work. They are stationed in Boston at present, but hail from all parts of the country.

In addition to these courses for Army Engineers and Coast Guardsmen, a small group of Navy men is being trained at the Institute in the field of electronics. Equipped as it is with modern special apparatus, the Institute is able to impart to these men, most of them Navy inductees, a thorough knowledge of the principles of vacuum tubes and their applications.

Although the Institute's facilities are now being used by these various groups of servicemen, day and evening courses still continue for civilians, many of whom—now engaged in important war production work at local factories—are taking advanced courses.

Realty Head and Housing Expert View 1943

The Real Estate Week A Friday Feature

By Henry W. Merrill
President, Boston Real Estate Exchange

In the effort to win the war rapidly and to maintain the home front on a sound basis our Government during the past year has seen fit to exercise many of the war powers given it by Congress. We have seen many rules and regulations for the conduct of our daily lives and the control of our property put into effect. Directly or indirectly each of these orders in some way affects the holder of real estate, whether he be the owner of an individual home, a large or small apartment or investment property, a factory or a tenant in any of these.

Residential rent control, gas and tire rationing, fuel rationing, conversion demands, restrictions on new building, labor and wage laws, food rationing, the limiting of civilian goods as well as the draft have placed a burden on all real estate owners to which they have not been accustomed. Some people have questioned the wisdom of these orders which are not the law of the land but the directives and interpretations of the law by government officials.

The organized real estate industry has endeavored to co-operate with the Government to assist it in this program but at the same time it intends to make such suggestions for revisions in the directives and orders as it believes necessary to protect the homeowner and its business. All this is in a spirit of co-operation to win the war.

Under private initiative the real estate industry has provided our country with homes, stores, farms, office buildings and factories. There have been attempts in other countries by government to control real estate building and rents in peace times but they have failed to be successful and have hurt real estate in those countries generally. Although we will win this war we shall not win the peace until the Government relinquishes control of real property to its owners and private enterprise.

As to the future, real estate will have its casualties in this war like other business. It cannot escape unscathed. It does not wish to escape and desires to do its part. There will be vacant factories, stores, offices and lofts. There will be difficulty in obtaining labor and fuel. Property maintenance will not be an easy matter. Residential properties have now a low vacancy ratio and should continue to be well rented because of the limitation on new construction.

Many properties were sold during the past year to purchasers with keen eyes to the future and faith in our country. Prices are lower than real values due to the overassessment by municipal authorities. A realistic attitude on the part of our assesors can cure this.

Real estate has been and will continue to be a popular investment with the American people whether for a home, a business location or for income purposes. It can be seen daily by its owner and such ownership makes him proud. We should insist on its return to the individual and private enterprise at the end of this emergency.

© Bachrach

Henry W. Merrill
President, Boston Real Estate Exchange.

By John W. Dobbs
Regional Representativ of National Housing Authority

The 1942 report of the National Housing Authority disclosed that more than 60,000 war housing units had been programmed and approved in the New England area. Close to 20,000 dwelling units of public and privately constructed units have been completed and all of these units are now occupied by war workers and their families. Another 20,000 public housing units have been approved for the New England area and are currently under construction, while approximately 5,000 privately constructed war housing units are nearing the completion stage in this section.

War housing in New England is rapidly reaching peak proportions through the National Housing Authority. The greater percentage of the housing recently programmed and approved by the NHA will be of temporary nature, as it is realized that permanent housing in some of the overcrowded localities might result in an excess of permanent needs and create difficult postwar real estate problems.

However, the war housing already programmed and approved thus far in the New England region, including permanent and temporary housing as well as dormitory units and trailers for temporary use, has provided a substantial number of living units to care for the housing of the esential in-migrant war workers and their families.

The job we have to do would be considered tremendous under ordinary circumstances, but ordinary circumstances were left behind many months ago. The war housing job must be done without reference to leisurely methods and procedures of the past, and at the same time must be done with a supply of diminishing materials and with a shrinking labor supply. Added difficulties in determination of housing needs for essential immigrant war workers have been created by such things as transportation difficulties, the gasoline shortage and the rubber shortage. The principles we must use now in housing are exceedingly rigid and it must be recognized that construction of new housing in war time can have little justification except insofar as it contributes to production for war.

CD Work Seen Permanent

This column is prepared by the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

The CD Reporter

Evidence continues to pile up that civilian defense is here to stay, that this wartime measure can and will be of immense value after peace comes to the world. Volunteer couriers who replaced wire services disabled by the recent sleet storm, wardens and rescue squads who stood by while floods threatened New England, auxiliary police and firemen who performed ably during a serious fire in Brockton, Mass., and during another in Stafford Springs, Conn., have been among the latest events that point to the permanency of civilian defense.

ARP Certificates

Massachusetts firms having high standards of ARP organization are to be eligible to receive certificates of alertness similar to Army and Navy "E" awards for excellence. The certificates, awarded by the Committee on Public Safety, will go to factories, railroads, stores, hotels, theaters, apartments, and office buildings which employ or house more than 100 persons. The award will result from recommendations based on findings made on the following points:

Interior alarm system, adequate fire and accident protection, proficiency in mobilization of ARP personnel, air raid shelters, blackout preparations and performance, certified gas officer and sufficient deputies for coverage of all shifts, certified bomb reconnaissance agent and sufficient deputies, first-aid organization and equipment, etc.

Child Care

The Vermont Council of Safety is preparing a 10-day course for child care aids to be held at the University of Vermont beginning Tuesday. Recruiting by the volunteer offices is being held in the state's industrial areas where a large number of women are employed, and where many more could be were there a means to care for their children.

Norman Morrison Isham

WICKFORD, R. I., Jan. 2 (AP)—Norman Morrison Isham, who was a nationally-known authority on early American architecture, passed on yesterday at his Wickford home.

A pioneer in the field of accurate studies of early housing in the English Colonies of America, Isham became known widely both as a teacher and an author.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

A recital will be given by Isaac Stern, violinist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Open free to the public.

A lecture on "Looking Toward 1944" will be given by Max Lerner at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. William Frank will give an organ recital at 7:50 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder today with light snow beginning late this afternoon. Moderate to gentle winds.

Maine: Colder in south portion today. Continued cold tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder today; continued cold tonight.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Colder today; light snow beginning late this afternoon west of the Connecticut River, spreading to all sections this evening, ending later tonight; continued cold tonight.

Rhode Island: Colder today; continued cold tonight; light snow beginning early this evening, ending later tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:26 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday 8:50 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Sunday 9:25 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday 9:46 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Filene's MEN'S STORE

BOSTON, MASS.

MONDAY—AS OUR DOORS OPEN AT 1 P. M.
CONTINUING AN OLD COLLINS AND FAIRBANKS BOSTON TRADITION IN OUR FAMOUS MEN'S STORE

Annual Markdown

Collins & Fairbanks

Clothing, Furnishings and $10 Hats

20% to 40%

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Sale

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COATS—SUITS—ENSEMBLES —DRESSES—

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• • •

SPORTSWEAR SHOP

¼ to ½ off on all

LANZ OF SALZBURG

B. H. WRAGGE

SPORT CLOTHES

Our new line of Spring suits are here to wear under fur coats

$39.50 up

President Sees Postwar Unity Essential to Lasting Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared yesterday that it was a "supreme necessity" to plan for the postwar peace and to carry forward after the war the unity now being displayed by the United Nations, to prevent another world cataclysm.

The President issued a statement at a press conference opening the new year, asserting the United Nations "are passing from the defensive to the offensive."

The statement was issued on the first anniversary of the signing here last Jan. 1 and 2 of the "Declaration by United Nations."

The President amplified his formal statement by saying that "all the planning for the future is dependent obviously on peace."

Important Anniversary

He added informally that this was an important anniversary not only because of its relationship to running and winning the war, but because of its reference to peace and the postwar period.

He emphasized that the original 26 United Nations, augmented later by three other signers, wanted to remain united at the end of the war as well as during the war.

So much weight was attached by the reporters present to the President's informal remarks that they asked permission to quote them as well as the formal statement. The President consented.

"One year ago, 26 nations signed at Washington the declaration by United Nations.

"The world situation at that moment was grim indeed. Yet on that last New Year's Day, these nations, bound together by the universal ideals of the Atlantic Charter, signed an act of faith that military aggression, treaty violation, and calculated savagery should be remorselessly overwhelmed by their combined might and the sacred principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness be restored as cherished ideals of mankind.

"They thus created the mightiest coalition in history, mighty not only for its overwhelming material force but still more for its eternal spiritual values. Three other nations have since joined that coalition.

Rich Fruit Produced

"The unity thus achieved amidst dire danger has borne rich fruit. The United Nations are passing from the defensive to the offensive.

"The unity achieved on the battle line is being earnestly sought in the not less complex problems on a different front.

"In this, as in no previous war, men are conscious of the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after—and of carrying forward into peace the common effort which will have brought them victory in the war. They have come to see that the maintenance and safeguarding of peace is the most vital single necessity in the lives of each and all of us.

"Our task on this New Year's Day is three fold: first, to press on with the massed forces of free humanity until the present bandit assault upon civilization is completely crushed; second, so to organize relations among nations that forces of barbarism can never again break loose; third, to cooperate to the end that mankind may enjoy in peace and in freedom the unprecedented blessings which divine providence through the progress of civilization has put within our reach."

Forecasts for 1943

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The new year was born yesterday to a nation straining for a total wartime status amid official prophecies that each of its 365 days will be a grim, tortuous struggle toward victory.

It is to be a year of extremes, say these forecasters—a year sometimes bringing military reversals but more often triumphs; prosperity but also economic dangers; vastly increased production of armament but fewer and fewer civilian goods.

Among those with New Year's statements:

Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, predicted sharply increased air attacks on Hitler's industrial Europe.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, foresaw a national income of $135,000,000,000.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, both warned of grim struggles ahead before certain victory was attained.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, said 1943 will see the country in a full war economy.

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, told of a new and improved Liberty cargo ship.

Marshall Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, sent a new year's greeting to American troops in all parts of the world, saying in part:

"This New Year's day finds American soldiers in every quarter of the world. You are fighting on many fronts, in the Aleutians, the Solomons, and the Jungles of New Guinea.

"To all I send new year's greetings with complete confidence in the triumph of the cause for which we and our Allied comrades in arms are all fighting."

'The Monitor Views the News' Becomes a Weekly Review

Today The Christian Science Monitor starts the New Year with a new radio broadcasting policy. In place of the daily commentary known as "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News," which has been read over more than 250 individual stations, including WMEX in Boston, a new half-hour weekly news review is being supplied to stations outside Boston, while a special daily commentary is being given over WMEX.

For a decade "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" has offered millions of listeners in all parts of the United States, and in Canada and Australia, a radio commentary as distinctive in this field as The Christian Science Monitor itself is recognized to be in the field of printed journalism. On the basis of the keen insight and accurate information of Monitor correspondents and staff writers in all parts of the world, it has helped regular listeners to follow important trends and interpret the real significance of the spot-news bulletins given frequently over the same stations.

Hundreds of letters from listeners have expressed appreciation for this service, and many have spoken of gratitude for this introduction to the Monitor itself.

In these days of increased activity for everyone, there is greater emphasis upon the value of a weekly, rather than a daily commentary of this same type. Many men and women, who in ordinary times have been able to listen to "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" every day, no longer can do so. Instead, they would like to have the same light shed on current news developments in a comprehensive way just once a week.

The new weekly program, known as "The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week" is designed to meet this need. It is being offered to all stations which until today have been using "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" script. Each station using it will, of course, decide upon the day and hour to present it. Schedules will be printed regularly, as before, in The Monitor.

The Monitor news commentary presented daily over Station WMEX in Boston reaches a large audience in New England and the Maritime Provinces. It lasts 15 minutes, as before, beginning at noon. Preceded by the station's own spot news bulletins, it continues to present material calculated to aid listeners in interpreting such bulletins from a balanced viewpoint. But being prepared for immediate use on this single station, its contents can be geared even more closely to the latest dispatches and last-minute cables from the Monitor correspondents abroad.

Progress in India

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 31. Delayed. (AP)—Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell told war correspondents in a New Year's eve conference today that the ground work was well laid by the American fighting machine created in this district in 1942 and "we are prepared to move forward in the new year."

General Bissell, who heads the United States Air Forces in India, Burma and China, said co-operation among the Indians and Chinese and military units had been "all that we could wish."

"Mutual respect, confidence and admiration are growing daily on the part of all concerned," he said.

Of the raid the night of Dec. 26 on Bangkok, Thailand's capital, the General said it was believed the 1,600-mile round trip "involved a greater distance than any flown in any theater of this war" previously.

Chandler's
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GRAY : NAVY : 100% WOOL SLACKS

5.98

Slacks tailored with the precision of a military uniform! Divinely warm . . very comfortable . . smartly draped for nonchalant fit! Note the two front pleats . . the new narrower leg that goes with the look of better tailoring. Side buttoned, with fitted waist band in sizes 24 to 32.

Sports Shop, Third Floor

Like Old-Time Egg Writing

They Send Messages With Planes and Get Warfront Record

Upper left—Edward D. Ernest, Consolidated Aircraft Corporation worker at San Diego, Calif., whose note sealed on a "Catalina" brought him a reply from a mechanic-gunner of the Royal Netherlands Navy. Lower left—E. F. Custenborder of Consolidated, who inscribed his name in the fuselage of a "Liberator," and was rewarded by a message and picture from a flier in the Near East, who is using the bomber. Right—From across the world Lieut. Paul Pestel of the A. A. F., shown with two African helpers, sent this picture to Mr. Custenborder in reply to the aircraft builder's request for word as to the big "Liberator's" performance in battle. The plane, facetiously called "Lil De-icer," is shown at the warfront.

War Fliers Send Notes to Plane Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Half way 'round the world comes word to two Consolidated Aircraft Corporation workers from flyers who took time out from combat to answer notes placed in the huge B-24 Liberator and Catalina bombers before they left the factory.

"Neither Jap bullets, nor storms, nor ocean trips could bring down our plane," wrote A. J. Van Genderen, a mechanic-gunner of the Royal Netherlands Navy, to Edward D. Ernest, Consolidated inspector, who sealed a request on the wing of a Catalina asking "whoever breaks this seal please write and tell me how you like our bomber."

From Ceylon, the Dutch flyer continued: "We have changed engines and up to now are still going strong. I am certain that in the future this plane will carry us over the free Dutch Indies."

News of the exploits of a Liberator dubbed "Li'l De-icer" comes to E. F. Custenborder, a worker on the final assembly line, from A. A. F. Lieut. Paul Pestel of the 345 Bomber Squadron in Palestine.

Lieutenant Pestel said, in part:

"You will no doubt be surprised to hear from me—a perfect stranger. All that forms a linage between us thus far is 'Li'l De-icer,' a small portion of which you can observe in the enclosed picture taken with a few of my African henchmen.

"I just recently found your name and address on the inside of the fuselage. I thought you might be interested in knowing that 'Li'l De-icer' has had most missions of any ship in our squadron. She has registered a number of direct hits and has pursuit (planes) to her credit.

"If you had any part in her construction—we want to thank you and all who did, for she has never failed us."

To which Mr. Custenborder replied:

"That's the kind of encouragement we men and women who make the planes want. For things like that we'll all but break our necks."

Former Pastor Now 'Passes Ammunition'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENWOOD, Pa., Jan. 2—After "praising the Lord" for 40 years from the pulpit in Baptist and Presbyterian churches, the Rev. Walter E. Ruch, retired clergyman of Clearfield, Pa., now is helping to "pass the ammunition" to the men in the front lines, working as a steamfitter on a military project near here, it was learned today. The Rev. Mr. Ruch, a septuagenarian, took a job as a pipe-fitter's helper on Nov. 16 to help construct an explosives manufacturing plant, and was advanced to steam pipe fitter recently.

"It really isn't so bad," he declared. "I work with agreeable young men in a warm building, and, if it isn't telling on them, they go out of their way to spare me much of the heavy work. But, with so many mechanical aids as they have nowadays, there isn't much that a spry man in his seventies can't handle."

This is the second war in which the Rev. Mr. Ruch has contributed his bit on the production front. During World War I he doffed his clerical garb to work six days a week making anchor chains at the National Maleable Casting Company plant in Sharon, Pa

'Rickenbacker Squadron' Of Labor to Rush Ships

PASCAGOULA, Miss., Jan. 2 (AP)—American labor's first organized response to the increased war production challenge laid down two weeks ago by the returning Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker was patriotically voiced here yesterday by 10,000 workers of the huge Ingalls Shipyards who threw their "hats in the ring with Rick's."

With the telegraphic approval of "Rick" himself, the workers gathered in a great New Year's Day mass meeting and formed the "Rickenbacker squadron," pledged to deliver faster the ships called for by the intrepid airman in the now famous "Rickenbacker story."

King Greets Roosevelt and Kalinin

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP) — King George VI sent New Year's messages to President Roosevelt and to Michael Kalinin, President of the Russian Soviet Union.

His message to the President was addressed also "to the gallant forces under your command and to all the American people" and hailed recent Allied victories as forerunners of heavy blows.

To Mr. Kalinin he voiced his praise of the "indomitable tenacity of the armies of our Soviet allies."

The message to President Roosevelt said:

"At the opening of a new year so full of promise for the United Nations I send my warmest wishes to you Mr. President personally, to the gallant forces under your command and to all the American people.

"I and my peoples are deeply appreciative of all that the United States have achieved in the common cause under your inspiring leadership. We feel confident that recent victories of the United Nations are but the forerunners of the heavy blows which in the coming year they will together strike at the enemies of civilization."

The simlairly optimistic message to President Kalinin added:

"I welcome also this opportunity of voicing the admiration felt by the British peoples for the indomitable tenacity of the armies of our Soviet allies, a tenacity which has enabled them, after long and grievous sacrifices, to launch their counteroffensives with such brilliant success."

Nazis Defiant

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Adolf Hitler reverted to a favorite theme yesterday in his New Year's message to the German people by blaming the Allies and "the Jews" for starting the war and promising there never would be a repetition of 1918.

In a special proclamation broadcast by the Berlin Radio, Hitler pictured Germany as a peace-loving nation and himself as the leader who sought only to save his countrymen from their enemies and insure their future welfare.

"Germany will never be conquered and never will capitulate," the Führer asserted. "Our strength, the courage of our troops and the faith of the German people as well as the achievements of our brave allies in Europe and Asia give us the right to believe in victory."

Hitler coupled this statement with a warning that the winter would be a hard one, but tempered this by declaring "that it cannot possibly be harder than the last."

He had nothing to say about the Russian campaign, nor Marshal Rommel's flight in Libya, nor the Allied offensive in North Africa.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's order of the day to the Air Force said:

"We do not know what the future is holding in store for us. We know one thing for certain—in the end the strength of the sword of Germany and her allies will master any fate and open a more beautiful world to our peoples."

Bombs for Japan

WITH THE UNITED STATES FLEET IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Jan. 2 (AP)—Admiral William Halsey, Commander of the South Pacific force of the fleet, today predicted for the year 1943 bombing of the Japanese mainland, a United Nations offensive in all parts of the world, and "complete, absolute defeat for the Axis powers."

"But," he warned in a press interview, "let's not be stopped this time until we fix things up so they will never be able to rise again."

Asked if he included Japan in this prediction, he replied firmly, "Yes, sir, and here's a few messages I wish you would send to Japan for me.

"To Hirohito:

"As Emperor and leader of traitorous and brutal Japan during the years of her foul attacks on peaceful peoples, your time is short.

"To Tojo:

"When you unleashed your cowardly attack on Dec. 7 you started something you can't finish. Beneath your thin veneer of civilization lies the dominant instinct to kill. Because of this you have released the greatest instinct to fight in the American people ever in history.

"We have good evidence of your atrocities and know where they were perpetrated. They'll be properly repaid.

"To Yamamoto:

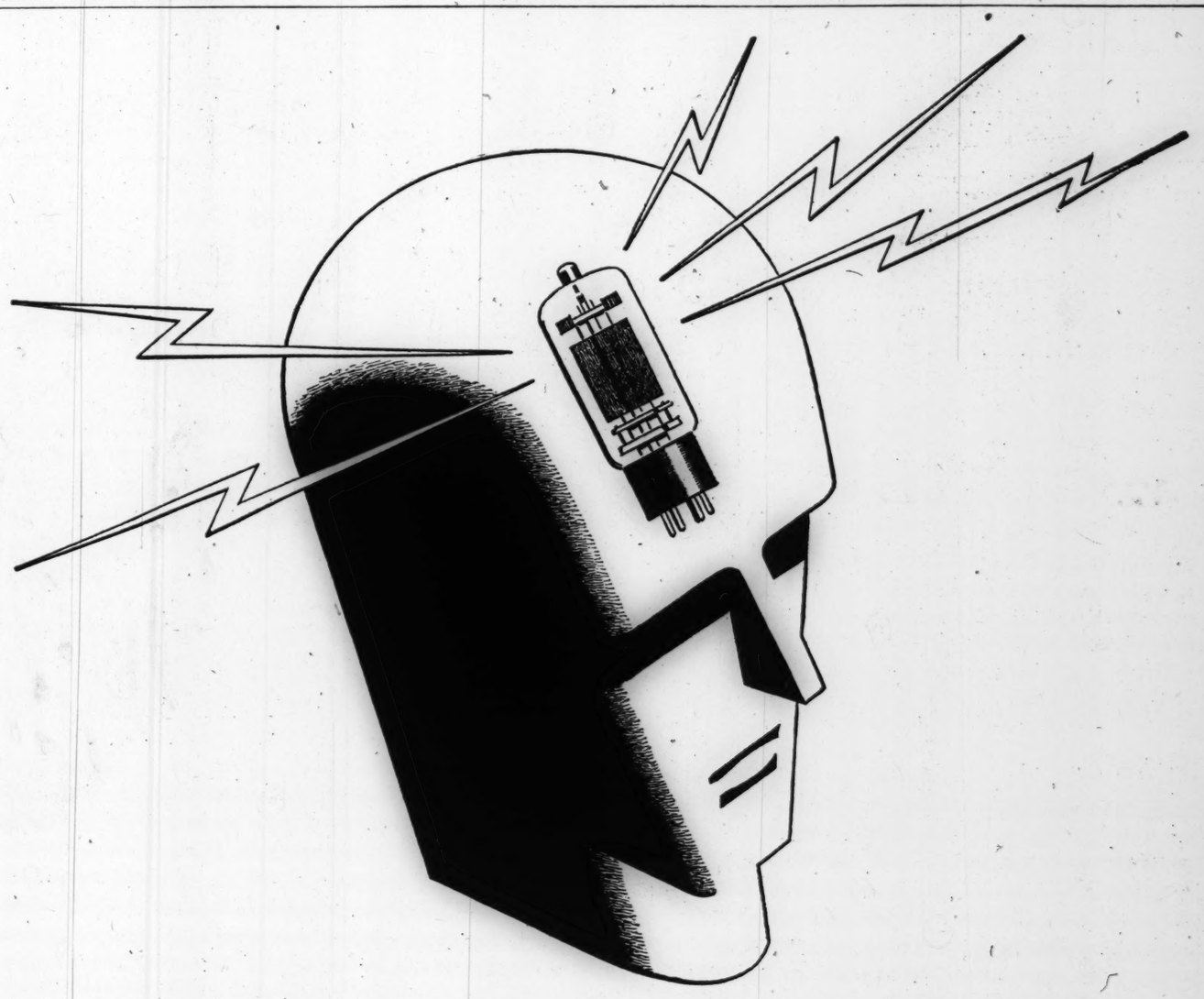
"You will be present at the peace if you are still alive. That peace will be in the White House but the White House will not be as you envisaged.

"To the American people:

"Under my command the United Nations in the South Pacific have the finest fighting men our country ever produced. They are imbued with a fighter instinct and it is conceded we will not stop until there is a complete victory.

"To the Japanese People:

"That heavy rumbling you hear now will gradually grow into a shock of bursting bombs, the shrieking of shells and the clashing of swords on your own soil. You had better stop now before it is too late."



RADIO . . . NERVE-CENTER OF VICTORY!

This is a war of science. Radio tubes add speed, precision and safety to hundreds of industrial operations, as well as to the performance of planes, ships and tanks. *Radio science is in the fight on every battlefront.*

This is a war of mobility and speed. Mobility on land, sea and in the air is made possible by speed of communication. *Radio carries voice, code and pictures at the speed of light.*

This is a war of morale. Soldiers, sailors and home folks must be informed and entertained. Understanding must be maintained with allied peoples. Courage and hope must be brought to those awaiting liberation. *Radio broadcasting builds morale.*

For more than two decades, the Radio Corporation of America has pioneered in the progressive development of radio, electronics and television. In the present crisis, those developments—in communications, broadcasting, research, engineering and manufacturing—are performing services of vital importance to the United Nations. Out of RCA's war experience will come new and finer products and services for industry, the home, and the nation—to help make life more than ever worth living.

For outstanding achievement in the production of vital radio equipment, these awards have been given to RCA plants:

ARMY E NAVY

Army-Navy "E" to an RCA Instrument plant

ARMY E NAVY

Army-Navy "E" to an RCA Tube plant

ARMY E NAVY

Army-Navy "E" to the RCA Radiomarine Service

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA LEADS THE WAY IN RADIO, ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION

The Services of RCA: RCA Victor Division • R.C.A. Communications, Inc. Radiomarine Corporation of America • RCA Laboratories • National Broadcasting Co., Inc. Blue Network Co., Inc. • RCA Institutes, Inc.

Give Book You Liked in Coming Victory Drive

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To your bookcases once more! And don't forget to look on the living-room table and in the rack beside the chaise longue. The Victory Book Campaign for 1943 is about to open. Our men and women in uniform are clamoring for more and better books. Every member of the family can help in the nation-wide task of collecting readable ammunition for the armed forces.

"Any Book You Really Want TO Keep Is a Good One to Give." That's the slogan for 1943. The Campaign Committee doesn't want any attic cleaning this time. Quality is more important than quantity, especially in view of present curtailment of transportation facilities. There are no gas and tires to waste on carting unusable books.

Heading the Massachusetts division of the campaign is Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library, with John J. Connolly as executive assistant. On the sponsoring committee are Mrs. Edward C. Wheeler, State Chairman of the Women's Division of the United Service Organizations; Emerson Greenaway, President of the Massachusetts Library Association, and William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross. The American Library Association, the Red Cross, and the U. S. O. are national joint sponsors of the campaign, which will run from Jan. 5 to March 5.

"Service to Servicemen"

Support of the Victory Book Campaign will be one of the first "services to servicemen" performed by the volunteer committees of the U. S. O., which are at the moment being formed throughout the state, according to Mrs. Wheeler. These committees are being formed to meet the popular demand for increased opportunity for such service, she explained.

Women's clubs throughout the Commonwealth will swing into action, according to Mrs. Herbert F. French, President of the State Federation, as soon as they receive word as to what assistance is wanted of them. Last year they cooperated through their literature chairman, spreading information about the campaign as well as taking part in the actual collection.

Last year, out of the 11,000,000 books collected in the nation, Massachusetts contributed 891,316 and Boston, 139,164, according to Mr. Connolly. After sorting for condition and subject matter, only about 50 per cent were considered suitable for disctribution. No wonder then that the committee this year is pleading for "good" books even if not so many. This is no scrap campaign.

Current best sellers and the more recently published (1930 to date) popular fiction and nonfiction head the list of preferences drawn up after conferences with Army and Navy Special Services. Why not make it a point to get all those new books you received for Christmas read before March 5? They'll be top crust for the campaign—and then you'll really be ready for your next year's Christmas presents!

There is also heavy demand for adventure stories and westerns, detective stories and mystery fiction, and "we can never get enough up-to-date technical books," Mr. Connoly said. These must have been published since 1935. And the boys love the inexpensive pocket editions of popular books.

Regional Depots

Because local collection centers were so loath to throw away any books last year and therefore sent many unsuitable volumes to the camps, the procedure of distribution is being changed this year. Fourteen or so regional receiving and dispatching depots under the direction of appointed supervisors have been established throughout the country. The New England Deposit Library is to be the depot for this region, with Bradford M. Hill the supervisor. Books will be sent there from all the local collecting points. Mr. Hill, who is being granted a leave of absence from the Boston Public Library, will be responsible for seeing that only the material that is really wanted is sent to the posts and bases.

Transportation is expected to be one of the greatest difficulties in the way of distribution, and the committee is hoping that motor trucks will come to their aid. Often a truck can carry a carton or two of books to a camp in the course of its regular runs.

The general campaign headquarters is at the Empire State Building in New York City. A special campaign committee consisting of Franklin P. Adams of "Information Please" fame, Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsel, and Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, have been planning the strategy of this nation-wide campaign.

The rest is up to you!

Care of Children Of War Workers Discussion Topic

Care of the children of workers in war factories will be the topic under discussion at a joint meeting of the Public Affairs Committee of the Women's City Club and the Boston League of Women Voters at the Women's City Club on Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

The two speakers will be Mrs. Donald F. Hurley, Vice-President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and chairman of the Committee on the Care of Children of War Workers, organized under the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, Regional Supervisor, War Public Services, Federal Works Agency, New York City.

Dr. Nyswander, who took her degree in educational psychology at the University of California and who taught at the Universities of Utah, California, and Minnesota, as well as at Stanford, before becoming regional director of Work Projects Administration service for 11 western states in 1935, will discuss the nature of the Lanham Act to provide daytime care for children.

Clubwomen Plan For Conference

Defense will be the theme of the Fourth District Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held at the Brighthelmstone Club house on Monday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Among the speakers will be Miss Vera Gough, whose subject will be "Rumors and Propaganda"; Mrs. Eleanore Herrick, who will talk on "Women in Industry", and Dean William G. Sutcliff of Boston University, who will discuss "Price Control." At the afternoon session an Army officer will describe the significance of the dimout regulations, and Mrs. Robert Homans will speak on "Civilian Defense."

Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Fourth District Director, and Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Defense Chairman of the State Foundation, are in charge of the conference. Fifth and Sixth District club members are invited. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 by the Allston-Brighton Canteen Unit of the Red Cross.

Mrs. John A. Jennings will have a display of war relief work, showing the knitted garments needed by both the Army and Navy. Mrs. Charles Worcester will have charge of the "Sheltered Work Shop" table. Among the hostesses will be Mrs. Robert H. Merritt, Chairman; Mrs. John F. Danskin, Mrs. Arthur B. MacConnell, Mrs. Lawrence O. Nicholl, and Mrs. Harry W. Putney.

R. H. Stearns Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

January 6
Last Day

May we remind you that, while we shall be glad to credit or exchange Christmas merchandise returned up to and including January 6th, we cannot accept it thereafter. The management will greatly appreciate your co-operation in complying with this policy.

R. H. STEARNS COMPANY • TREMONT ST. • BOSTON

A MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION TO TELEPHONE USERS

Again the people of New England have demonstrated to us of the telephone business their great sense of fairness.

The period of cold weather, with the attendant difficulties, which was followed by the usually busy holidays and then severe ice conditions in many parts of our territory, resulted in such heavy telephone traffic that it overtaxed both our facilities and personnel.

Although hundreds of additional operators were at the switchboards, and all available equipment was used, we still were not able to provide the kind of service which you like to have and which we like to give.

From the many public expressions we have received, we believe you recognize the unusual combination of circumstances which brought about this condition. Therefore, on behalf of all our employees and the company, I take this opportunity to make known our deep appreciation of your understanding, and to thank you for your co-operation.

JOHN J. ROBINSON, *President,*
New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

Women Clubs' Events Listed For Next Week

Monday

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Fourth District Conference. Brighthelmstone Club house, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Waban's Woman's Club—Erika Mann, daughter of Thomas Mann, "The Searchlight Through the Blackout." Neighborhood Club, 1:30 p. m.

Daughters of 1812—H. J. Pearson, "The Activities and Purpose of the Club for Seamen." Foodcraft Shop, 711 Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m.

Milton Woman's Club—Second current events lecture by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Business, 2:15 p. m.; lecture, 2:45 p. m.

Watertown Woman's Club—Welthy Honsinger Fisher, "Can Women of North and South America Unite?" 1:15 p. m.

West Medford Woman's Club—Education Day. The Rev. Alexander Henderson, First Baptist Church, speaker. Community Hall, 2 p. m.

D. A. R.—General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter, 15th anniversary program. Albert Murphy, of Braintree High School faculty, "Background of the Present International Crisis." At home of Mrs. Earl D. Gilliatt, 126 Hollingsworth Avenue, Braintree, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Women's Guild of the Old South Church—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, "Wings Over South America." Old South Church, Copley Square, 12 noon.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Miss Alfrieda Mosher, Cultivation Secretary of the International Institute in Boston, "Experiences in Russia." At home of Mrs. Lewis M. Hollingsworth, 16 Enfield Road, 2 p. m.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs and Music Lovers—Silver Tea, proceeds for War Activities Fund. Exhibition of her "Prince Charming Castle" by Miss Blanche Hardy. Piano selections by Miss Margaret Kurkjian and Miss Louise Vosgerchian. At home of Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, 74 Marlboro Street, 3 p. m.

Philergians of Braintree—Illustrated lecture, "Your Life Is in Your Hands," by "Mari," palmist. Cochato Hall, 8 p. m.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Howard Cleaves, "Midnight Movies in Animal Land." 2:30 p. m.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston—Book review by Mrs. George Howland, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, social hour, 1 p. m.; program, 2 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Donald Smith Feeley, "Restoration and Refinishing of Furniture." Unitarian Parish House, social hour, 1 p. m.; lecture, 2 o'clock.

Community Club of Canton—Pan American Day. Talk by members who have visited South and Central America. Motion picture of Venezuela by Mrs. James Draper. Unitarian Parish hall, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—First meeting of course in Wartime Cookery. Open to public. 10:30 a. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Miss Priscilla Fortescue, "Script Writing for the Radio." Pioneer Hotel, 8 p. m. Study groups on drama, fiction, and poetry, under guidance of Mrs. Wallace Starr King, precede lecture.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Dessert bridge. Loring-Greenough House, 1 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—The Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy, pastor of the First Parish Church in Milton, "Facing the New Year." Soloist, Rand Smith of Philadelphia Opera Company. Legion Hall, 2 p. m.

Women's City Club—Joint meeting with Boston League of Women Voters. Mrs. Donald F. Hurley, "Care of the Children of Defense Workers"; Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, "The Nature of the Lanham Act." 11 a. m.

Woman's Club of Newton Highlands—Dr. Earl Marlatt, "Why Write Poetry?" Music by Club Chorus. Parish House of Congregational Church, 2 p. m.

Wednesday

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Cecil Roberts, "Novelists at Home." Maugus Club, refreshments, 1:30; lecture, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—First meeting of Red Cross Home Nursing course. Wednesdays and Fridays for six weeks, 10:30 a. m.

Thursday

Melrose and Melrose Highlands Woman's Clubs—Joint meeting. J. Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relations, Harvard Business School, "International Drama of Today." Music by ensemble of Highlands Club. Memorial Hall, 2 p. m.

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Michael Karpovich, former secretary of Russian Embassy in Washington and now professor at Harvard, "Russia." Hotel Verdome, 2 p. m.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—Mrs. Waitstill Hastings Sharp "Japanese-Americans Interned." Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street, 1 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Woan's Clubs—Club Institute, Y. W. C. A.

Friday

Woburn Woman's Club—Dr. David Lewis, "Health in a Changing World." Congregational Vestry, afternoon.

Woman's Auxiliary to Morgan Memorial—Silver Tea. Esther Mott Tripp, soprano, accompanied by Gertrude Litchfield. Grace Eyrick, dramatic reader. Entertainment by Day Nursery children. Church of All Nations, 81 Shawmut Ave., 2 p. m.; tour of Industries, 1 p. m.

Friday Club of Everett—Mrs. Edwin F. Shaw. Miss Hester M. Shaw, "Experiences Among the Indians of the Southwest," with slides and exhibition of arts and crafts. Mrs. Joseph F. Fraumeni, soloist. 2 p. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Dows Dunham, "The Art Museum in Wartime." Loring-Greenough House, 8 p. m.

Lothrop Club, Beverly—Dr. Pennington Haile, "Charting the Future." Unitarian Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Winthrop Woman's Club—Book review by Mrs. Irving Hollander. Odd Fellows Hall, 2 p. m.

Women in Council of Roxbury—Founders Day. Miss Adelaide Toombs, "The Making of a Statue." Masonic Temple, 1 p. m.

D. A. R.—Old State House Chapter. Mrs. Walter Friend, speaker, 2 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club—Executive Board meeting, 10:30 a. m. Reading group, 2 p. m.

Saturday

Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America—Edward P. Gates, "Where Do We Go From Here?" Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Hepteran Club—Joint meeting with Somerville Woman's Club and the Forthian Club. Jane Dillon, dramatic sketches. Social hour, 1:30 p. m.; program, 2:30.

Toll of 20 Cents For Sumner Tube Sought by Bureau

Anticipating a 1942 deficit of $370,000 on the Sumner Traffic Tunnel, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau has recommended that the toll be increased from 15 cents to 20 cents for passenger automobiles.

The anticipated deficit is the largest in five years, the Bureau said, attributing it to wartime restrictions on automobile travel.

"Wartime shrinkage in the revenue of the Sumner Tunnel should not be made up by the overloaded property tax," the independent civic research organization declared in its latest bulletin discussing the subject of wartime municipal utility operations.

"A public service enterprise which benefits a limited group, like the traffic tunnel, ought to pay its way . . .

"There is no further justification for a low rate on the grounds that it would build a large volume of traffic. Tunnel use has declined for reasons which bear no relation to the amount of toll, itself."

Touching upon the subject of the Boston Elevated Railway, the Bureau predicted that the $1,000,000 reserve fund necessary before profits may be distributed among Greater Boston communities in the Elevated district will be "in hand next year."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Monday, Jan 4
21 Noon WMEX 1510kc

Mother Church Radiocasts
For Sunday Jan. 3
10:45 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs
For Sunday, Jan. 3
2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Harsch to Radiocast News From Capital in Weekly Series

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joseph C. Harsh, Foreign News Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor begins today the first of three weekly radiocasts of Washington Reports consisting of a review of the week in Washington and brief sketches of prominent Washingtonians, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Dr. Sergei Koussevitzky conducts the second of the weekly Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts, playing the Introduction and Wedding March from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Le Coq d'Or"; Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," and Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 6—I, Largo; II, Allegro; III, Presto, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

The Chicago Theater of the Air presents Franz Lehar's "The Merry Widow," with Marion Claire, soprano, Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, and Attilio Baggiore, tenor, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Cecil Brown, Maj. George Fielding Eliot, Quincy Howe, Larry Lesueur and William L. Shirer join with Lyman Bryson in an informal discussion on "Preview of 1943," People's Platform, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

E. Power Biggs, organist, will play the Introduction and Passacaglia in G Minor by T. Tertius Noble, and Bach's Trio Sonata in C Minor, No. 2, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 a. m.

Claudio Arrau, Chilean pianist, is soloist with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, playing Beethoven's Concerto in G Major, No. 4, Opus 58. Dr. Arturo Rodzinski conducts the orchestra in a program which also includes the Overture to Gluck's "Alceste" and Arnold Schoenberg's "Verklaerte Nacht" for string orchestra, Opus 4, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Arturo Toscanini conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in the third program of a Brahm's cycle, playing the Second Symphony and the Tragic Overture, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Jarmila Novotna, soprano, and Carlos Salzedo, harpist, are guests on the Andre Kostelanetz program, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

Metropolitan Auditions of the Air present James Pease, baritone, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Rosita Arguello, contralto, of El Salvador, Central America. Maxine Stellman, 1937 winner, is guest, and Willfred Pelletier conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 6:30 p. m.

Anton Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" will be analyzed on "Invitation to Learning," by Prof. Irwin Edman, Guthrie McClintic and John Anderson, chairman, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 a. m.

Wages in 1943" will be discussed on "Reviewing Stand," MBS, 1 p. m.; WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

The Chicago Round Table will speak on "Things to come, how science may shape the next 25 years," NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

American Forum of the Air will discuss "Drafting Silver for the War." Participating in the discussion are three Senators, Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island; Pat McCarran of Nevada; Abe Murdock of Utah; and Herbert M. Bratter, silver expert, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew will talk on How to defeat Japan on "We, the People." Other guests are Robert J. Casey, foreign correspondent, and Vernon (Lefty) Gomez, New York Yankees' Pitcher, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Martha Scott and Frazier Hunt are guests on "Radio Reader's Digest," CBS, WEEI, 9 p. m.; Lois January and Peter Lorre are Fred Allen's guests on same station at 9:30 p. m.

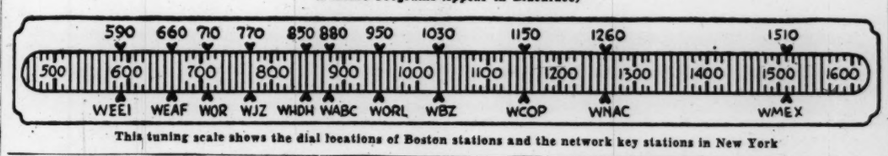
Monday

Virgil Thomson will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in his own composition, Suite for Orchestra, "The Plow That Broke the Plains." The concert continues with Eugene Ormandy conducting, in a program consisting of Vivaldi-Bach's Concerto in D minor; Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D minor, Opus 120; and Stravinsky's Ballet Suite, "Petrouchka," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

The Daily Dialer

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News: Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	C. Frank; B. Cain	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talk; music	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Country Journal	Air Express Music	"Pan-American Holiday"	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	Country Journal	Consumer talk	"Pan-American Holiday"	Coast Guard on Guard	Italian Melodies
1:30	News Service	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory	News; Choir	Parade of Bands
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Musical Matinee, Dr.	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Books; guests	Wagner's "Lohengrin";	Frank Black, conductor	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"Spirit of '43"	Lauritz Melchior; Nor-	Musical Matinee	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Favorite Songs"
2:45	"Spirit of '43"	man Cordon: Astrid	Adventures in Research.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	News Service
3:00	United We Stand	Varnay; Kirstin Thor-	Golden Melodies: string	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music
3:15	United We Stand	borg; Alexander Sved;	ensemble	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs
3:30	Hello from Hawaii	Mack Harrell; Eric	News; Charles Dant's	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Hello from Hawaii	Leinsdorf, cond.	Orchestra	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Metropolitan Opera:	Matinee in Rhythm	Barron Elliott's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15	brook; dance orch.	Wagner's "Lohengrin"	Matinee in Rhythm	Barron Elliott's Orch.	Andrews Sisters, songs
4:30	Joseph C. Harsch	Metropolitan Opera:	Music of the Americas	Sports Matinee	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Wagner's "Lohengrin"	Music of the Americas	Sports Matinee	Dinah Shore, songs; red
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatization	Navy Bulletin Board	Teddy Powell's Orchestra
5:15	Kay Halle, cond'tor	Wagner's "Lohengrin";	Dramatization	with Glen Gray's Or-	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
5:30	Cleveland Orchestra	Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.	Three Suns Trio	chestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Joe Rines' Orcheserta	Interviews; commentary	Navy Bulletin Board	News reports
6:00	News, comments	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel	Sports; Ramin & Bauer.	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Message of Israel	News Service	Dramatization	Sports of the Day
7:00	People's Platform	"Over Here"; variety	Noah Webster Says; quiz	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"March to Victory"
7:15	People's Platform	program	show; N. McQuarrie	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"Over Here"; variety	Ellery Queen: detective	"Confidentially Yours";	Musical program
7:45	to the Yanks"	program	dramatization	Talk; Dance Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Able's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch.;	comedy serial	London: variety show	Deeds Without Words: dr
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Dr. Serge Koussevitzky,	Truth or Consequences':	"This Is the Hour":	Uncle Bill: talk
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	conductor	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Boston Symphony Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Eddy Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire; Thomas L.	Classical Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Thomas; Attilio Bag-	Classical Album
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Songs	comedy quiz	giore; orch.; speaker	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Hardy's Orch.	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15	Soldiers With	Harry De Angeli's Orch.	Dick Powell, songs	"Saturady Night Bond	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Wings; band; g'sts	John Gunther, news	Eyes-Ears of Air Force	Wagon"; speakers	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Dance orchestra	Dance music	Dance orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00	News; Maj. Elliott	Reggie Child's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra,	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Dick Kuhn's Orch.	Day's End: News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
8:00	News; Burt Buhr-	News Service	News; Trio	Radio Carollers	
8:15	man, organ recital	Religious program	Glory Pleasant Trio	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	News Service	Petite Musicale; Taxes	
8:45	Circle	Music for Sunday	"String Time"	News Service	
9:00	News of the World	Music for Sunday	World News Roundup	Religious program	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:15	E. Power Biggs:	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious service
9:30	organ recital	Fisher, conductor	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Religious program	Variety Music	"Words and Music"	nade"	Gems of Melody
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties: drama	National Pulpit	Religious program	Gems of Melody
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	National Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Thrilling Stories"	"Eyes-Ears of Air Force"	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	Services	"Commando Mary"	Walter Compton, news	Services of The Mother
11:00	News; Church	Park Street Church	News; Rhapsody of the	Service From Temple	Church, The First
11:15	Everybody's Church	Services	Rockies; orchestra	Israel	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	Service From Temple	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing; speakers	Services	Olivio Santora, songs	Israel	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Weekly War Journal	"Hospitality Time"	Religious program	News report
12:15	"Womanpower"	Weekly War Journal	Red Cross Christm's pgm	Religious program	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Stars of the Blue	Newsroom of the Air	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Stars of the Blue	Eye Witness News: dr.	"Symphonietta"	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"People"; Robt. St. John	News Service	"Balbo"; drama
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Labor for Victory; talks	Concert Album	Concert Time
1:30	Network program	Cavalcade of Song	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	News Service	Cavalcade of Song	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	"Those We Love";	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	Phil Saltman's Showcase
2:15	dramatic sketch	Cavalcade of Song	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Religious program	'Prof'sional Women';
2:30	World Festival	Show of Yesterday and	Univ. of Chicago Round	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; "Post"	Today; orchestra	Table: 'Things to Come'	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic:	News Service	News; Musicale	'Reviewing Stand': 'Your	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Artur Rodzinski,	"You and the War"	World News Parade	Wages in 1943'; record'd	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	conductor	Boston University Vet-	'The Army Hour'; drama;	Quiz of Two Cities	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic:	pers; speakers; chorus	speakers; band; choir	Quiz of Two Cities	Irish Music
4:00	Artur Rodzinski,	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:15	conductor	Terry O'Toole, songs	"The Army Hour"	Religious program	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz'	Adrian O'Brien and Alice	"Fireside Melodies"; Ka-	Young People's Church	"The Dreamland Four";
4:45	Or.; Jarm. Novotna	O'Leary, songs	kov's Orchestra; songs	of the Air; speaker	Negro spirituals
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	Movlan Sisters, songs	NBC Symphony Orches-	Talk; Song Spinners	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	United Faith Prgrm: int.	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	conductor	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer, news	Musical Steelmakers	NBC Symphony Orch.	"The Shadow"; drama	Religious program
6:00	Edward R. Murrow	Tremont Temple Twi-	"Yankee Yarns"	"First Nighter"; drama	Dinner Music
6:15	"Dear John"; sk.	light Services	Coast Guard Salute	"First Nighter"; drama	Dinner Music
6:30	Scret. Gene Autry;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	'The Great Gildersleeve';	News Service	Religious program
6:45	drama; music	ditions: W. Pelletier	comedy drama	Across Footlights	Religious program
7:00	"Commandos"; dr.	News commentator	Jack Benny and com-	Religious program	Park Street Church
7:15	"Commandos"; dr.	"In an Old Hacienda"	pany; guests	Religious program	Services
7:30	"We, the People":	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel-	Bandwagon; Sammy	"Stars and Stripes in	Central Baptist Church
7:45	Hon. Jos. C. Grew	ley, m. c.	Kayes' Orchestra	Britain"; reports	Services
8:00	Orson Welles;	Earl Godwin, News	Edgar Bergen; Charlie	American Forum of the	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Hello, Americans"	E. Fitzgerald; Four Keys	McCarthy; D. Ameche	Air: "Drafting Silver	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Inner Sanctum Mystery;	"One Man's Family";	for the War"; speakers	Classical Album
8:45	drama; News	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Radio Readers Di-	Three commentators	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	Hour	Hour
9:30	Fred Allen and	Hollywood Reporter	American Album of Fa-	Old-Fashioned Revival	Old-Fashioned Revival
9:45	Co.; guests	Dorothy Thompson	miliar Music	Hour	Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	J. B. Hughes, comments	They, Too, Liked Music
10:15	It"; quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra and chorus	Leo Cherne, "Impact"	They, Too, Liked Music
10:30	News; Defense	"Good Will Hour"; John	Religious program	"This Is Our Enemy";	News Service
10:45	"Lest We Forget"	J. Anthony, director	Religious program	drama; orchestra; guest	Bonny Donham's Orch.
11:00	News; E. Sevareid	News; Sportscast	News Service	News Service	Tod Grant, news
11:15	Report to Nation	"Sunday Symphony"	Cesar Searchinger; news	Dance orchestra	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:30	Report to Nation	"Your Sunday Sympho-	Unlimited Horizons	'Answering You': British	Day's End: music
11:45	Dance orchestra	ny"; News Summary	Unlimited Horizons	Govt. Officials Program	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
11:00	"The Captivators"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Words and Music
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Music from Many Lands	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party	Neighborhood Call
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News reports
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Mystery Money Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music;	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Earl Wrightson, baritone	Aunt Jenny; sketch	Music Box	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	"Winter Serenade"	Big Sister; sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; Margaret
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Janis, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Home Tonic Talks	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; good facts	"Lonely Woman"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"; sketch	The Philadelphia Orch.;	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	'Pepper Young'; sk.	Stella Unger, Hollywood	Hymn Recital	Eugene Ormandy and	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Portia Faces Life; sketch	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Virgil Thomson, con-	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ductors	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots; "Post"	Ted Malone; Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra.	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Organ; songs	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Orchestra	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast; Air Express	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sammy Kayes' Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Music	'Stella Dallas'; sketch	"Affairs of Tom, Dick &	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Harry"; variety show	Tommy Tucker's Time
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Bob Trendler's Orchestra	Art Kassel's Orchestra
5:00	U. S. Coast Guard	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Army-Navy "E" Award	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Army-Navy "E" Award	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Super

'Stand By for Action' At the State and Orpheum

When an American cruiser sank a Japanese battleship, the Navy thought it had something to talk about. But "Stand By for Action," the new film at the State and Orpheum, turns the trick with a destroyer. Granting such cinematic license, the picture is an entertaining war melodrama, with amusing comedy interludes and first-rate character acting by Brian Donlevy, Charles Laughton, and Walter Brennon. Robert Taylor, who has the role of a Harvard man, inclined to a be a bit patronizing toward brother officers with merely a Navy background, carries off the part with a suggestion of humor that helps.

The film is of the type that depends for its plausibility more on the actors than on the narrative. Mr. Donlevy is first-rate as a Navy commander, who has learned his trade by hard experience and is a strict disciplinarian. Mr. Laughton fills in expertly the part of an admiral, about to be retired, who manages to get an assignment to sea duty. And Mr. Brennan brings a touch of sentiment as a seaman who is delighted when he gets into the crew of a World War I destroyer recommissioned for active service.

The story outlines preparations for reconditioning the destroyer and depicts events on the shake-down cruise. The action picks up when the destroyer is ordered to join a convoy bound from Hawaii for the West coast. Along the way a lifeboat is discovered loaded with infants from a ship which had been sunk. The crew of the destroyer are nonplused when they are obliged to care for the children and assist at the birth of two more babies. But that is nothing compared to the problem which they face when a battleship attacks the convoy. Like good sailors, however, they manage to come through all of the difficulties with flying colors.

Chill Wills has an amusing bit as one of the sailors and the supporting players include Henry O'Neill, Douglas Dumbrille, and Richard Quine. There are few women in the cast and their roles are of minor importance. Among them are Marilyn Maxwell and Marta Linden.

The other feature on the program is "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," a comedy with William Bendix, Grace Bradley, Arline Judge, and Marjorie Woodworth in the cast.

E. F. M.

'Springtime in Rockies'

Technicolor provides some handsome photographic effects for "Springtime in the Rockies," the new musical film at the Metropolitan. Betty Grable contributes neat songs and dances in her familiar style. Carmen Miranda emerges as a surprisingly lively comedienne as well as an exotic singer of Brazilian songs. Edward Everett Horton and Charlotte Greenwood add amusing flourishes in their usual manner. John Payne lends a hand as the romantic hero, Cesar Romero turns up as a dancer who is a rival for the hand of the heroine, and Harry James and his band appear before the camera for some pretentiously arranged musical numbers.

The total effect is not so impressive as might have been hoped, for the story follows a too obvious line of development even for light musical entertainment. The plot traces the romantic difficulties of a professional singer and dancer (Mr. Payne and Miss Grable) from backstage in a musical show in New York to Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies. That affords opportunity for pleasantly varied backgrounds, but the difficulty is that it does not provide much dramatic suspense. It is a case of off-again, on-again with the romance, largely at the will of the scenario writers.

More ingenuity has been exercised in devising the supporting characters. Miss Miranda, for instance, plays the role of a young lady from Brazil, surprisingly bearing the name of Murphy, who joins the party at Lake Louise as a secretary. And Mr. Horton is a philosophical valet, who has spent years in college because someone bequeathed a fortune to support him while he was getting an education. Frank Orth and Harry Hayden lend color to the comic kaleidoscope as a pair of ambitious musical comedy producers, and Jackie Gleason bustles in and out as a theatrical agent trying to smooth out the complications around his client.

Though the photography is attractive more attention is given to interiors than to landscape. The views of Lake Louise that are used are handsome but more advantage might have been taken of such scenic surroundings. The music is agreeable but not remarkable.

The other feature is a fairly amusing mystery comedy entitled, "The Man in the Trunk." Written by John Larkin and directed by Malcolm St. Clair, it is a reworking of the scheme in which the revenant of the murder victim returns to help the hero and heroine solve the crime. Raymond Walburn plays the racy ghost with a bland manner, and George Holmes and Lynne Roberts—not without prodding on Mr. Walburn's part—follow the clues and solve the mystery.

* * *

Surrealist Films

The Fine Arts Theater has inaugurated a surrealist and fantastic film festival. Three of the four films seem to have no very wide interest. They are described as "designed purposely to disturb and shock one's balance."

To this end, the program offers Cocteau's "The Blood of a Poet," "Lot in Sodom," and "Object Leson." The symbolism is prominently erotic and neurotic. Some of the photography is interesting.

"Carmen," the fourth picture on the program, is Charlie Chaplin's fantastic and wonderful burlesque. It is an extravagantly funny slapstick satire with a short, poignant pasage near the end. "Carmen" was Chaplin's first feature, according to the program, and the cast includes such favorites as Edna Purviance, Ben Turpin, and Leo White.

Saltonstall Plans to Set Brevity Trend

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is expected to set the tempo next Thursday for the 1943 session of the Massachusetts General Court when he gives what many expect will be one of the shortest inaugural addresses on record.

The Governor and Legislative leaders have emphasized the need for dispatch in disposing of the business of the new session. Unessential legislation and legislation not directly related to the war effort is expected to receive short shrift at the hands of the legislators.

Above All Be Brief

While on the subject of brevity Calvin Coolidge comes to mind.

Probably the shortest speech ever heard under the once golden dome of the State House was given by the former President of the United States, who was known for economic use of words. It was upon the occasion of his second inaugural as President of the Massachusetts Senate in 1915 and it was as follows:

"Honorable Senators: My sincerest thanks I offer you. Conserve the firm foundations of our institutions. Do your work with the spirit of a soldier in the public service. Be loyal to the Commonwealth and to yourselves. And be brief; above all things, be brief."

More About Taxes

Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long this week protested the lack of parity between the taxes paid by Federal employees to the State and State employees to the Federal Government.

Although there are more than 102,000 Federal employees in Massachusetts and their incomes are subject to State income tax law, Commissioner Long said that the State will "not collect enough from those people to wet your finger."

The Commissioner said that State employees pay an average of $100 to the Federal Government while Federal employees pay only about $10 to the State.

Mr. Long explained that State employees are subject to the full Federal tax levy while Federal employees on the other hand get substantial reductions under the State income tax system.

Rationing

Because most of the State institutions can much of their own vegetables raised at the institutions, the rationing of canned goods is expected to have little effect on the State's food problem, according to George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent.

There were 325,000 gallons of fruit and vegetables canned by the institutions last year, totaling more than 2,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, Mr. Cronin said.

Among the items canned at the various institutions are apples, blueberries, beets, cabbages, corn, sauerkraut, tomatoes, tomato juice, beans, carrots, and swiss chard.

John Bond

Port Expansion Survey C. of C. '43 Aim

Log of the Port of Boston

Authority for an engineering and economic survey designed to lay out a comprehensive postwar plan for development of the Port of Boston will be sought in 1943 as one of the objectives of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

This was disclosed today in a list of what is, in effect, "New Year's resolutions" of that department of the Chamber. Headed "1943 Aims," the list embodies many hints of present-day conditions in the explanation of objectives for the ensuing year.

The proposed survey would seek a plan in which all interested groups in this port as well as single interests might unite for benefit of the port. The Maritime Association urges that the Boston Port Authority conduct such a survey in conjunction with the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

To make available for commercial use new pier facilities which have been constructed for military purposes is another objective of the Association in anticipation of requirements of increased commerce after the war.

Efforts to obtain Federal authorization for extension of the 40-foot inner harbor channel from a point abreast of Commonwealth Pier, No. 1, East Boston, where it now ends, to Mystic Terminal site in Charlestown, are to be continued subject to approval of Federal military and naval authorities as a war measure.

Recognition of Boston agents and operators by the Maritime Commission in allocation of merchant marine vessels to be operated for Government account will be sought, as well as the re-establishment of the port's coastwise and intercoastal services when circumstances permit.

Adequate foreign trade services for Boston will be sought when such routes are restored by the Maritime Commission, in recognition of the port's superior facilities, shorter ocean distances to many principal ports, and the importance of this industrial area.

Authorization for the New Jersey canal, known as the "missing link" in the Atlantic intracoastal waterway, will be sought as a practical means of meeting the submarine menace and simplifying New England's fuel and other transportation problems.

Greater utilization of Boston's port facilities for clearing leaselend and other war materials, ship repair work, and embarkation movements is another objective for 1943.

Toned Down

Even the bright gold and ivory finish in the elevators of the Custom House is giving way to a more somber hue in harmony with the times. The finish was in need of renewing and a coat of gold paint brightened one car up so much that the operators complained they were too dazzled accurately to gauge the floor levels. So a dull brown paint was substituted for the gold and all the cars are now toned down from their former beauty to the satisfaction of those who operate them.

For Ocean Currents

A radio "current meter" which radiocasts continuously and automatically the velocity and direction of ocean currents has been developed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, it was disclosed today by the Boston office.

Known as the Peters-Roberts meter after the two Survey officers who are chiefly responsible for its development, the new instrument was designed primarily for use in areas where strong currents prevail in which difficulty is experienced in holding a vessel on station constantly for a long enough time to obtain data necessary for accurate prediction of future currents for the guidance of mariners.

The meter is housed in a streamlined case of torpedo shape, and is suspended at a depth of about 15 feet by a yoke from a specially designed buoy so as to be stable and steady in all directions. An "impeller," composed of four helicoidal brass blades and resembling a small ship propeller in appearance, is soldered to a conical body containing a magnetic driving element, used in lieu of a mechanical drive to obviate leakage.

The impeller, driven by the current, actuates through the magnetic drive a contact mechanism within the meter case, which, in turn, keys radio signals on a transmitter housed inside the buoy from which the meter is suspended. The radio transmitter ingeniously translates the velocity and direction of the current into a series of dots and dashes that can be tuned in by the survey vessel or by a shore station and recorded automatically on a wax-coated chronograph paper.

Chart Sales Change

Sale of United States Hydrographic Charts, sailing directions, and light lists covering areas outside the continental limits of the United States will be stopped by commercial agencies in accordance with an order issued by the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet. Hereafter Commandants of naval districts are required to establish, administrate and control Navy Hydrographic Distributing Offices. Issuance of charts and Hydrographic publications will be made through United States Navy routing officers and port directors.

Leon Stone

35 New Englanders Listed On New Casualty Release

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of 35 New Englanders among 407 United States soldiers killed in action.

The national list included casualties in the African, European, Southwest Pacific, and South Pacific areas and at sea. No New England soldiers were among those killed at sea.

By states, the New England fatalities were: Massachusetts 30, New Hampshire 2, Vermont 1, Maine 1, and Connecticut 1. No casualties were announced for Rhode Island.

Those killed and their next of kin:

Killed in Action in Africa

Connecticut

Doyle, Lieut. Col. Edward James—Mrs. Edward J. Doyle, Bridgeport.

Massachusetts

Dunham, Private First Class Richard H.—Miss Gean Carney, sister, Springfield.
George, Second Lieut. George—Mrs. Mary George, mother, Holbrook.
Hughes, Private Robert E.—Mrs. Muriel J. Hughesn, Lowell.
King, Corp. George W.—Mrs. Helen A. King, mother, Wakefield.
Landry, Private Leonard E.—Mrs. Mary Landry, mother, South Boston.
Pereira, Private Charles—Mrs. Mary P. Perry, mother, Lowell.

New Hampshire

Hanlon, Private James A.—Mrs. Elenor Mowles, sister, Candia.
Plante, First Lieut. Theodore C.—Mrs. Evelyn Plante, Mother, Pittsfield.

Killed in Action in Europe

Massachusetts

Erickson, Second Lieut. William P.—Mrs. Arthur Erickson, mother, Braintree.

Vermont

Buckminster, Staff Sergeant Ray E.—Earl E. Buckminster, father, Concord.

Killed in Action in the South Pacific

Massachusetts

Ansanitis, Private Francis S.—Stephen Ansanitis, father, Florence.
Bancroft, Sergeant John D.—Mrs. Alice D. Bancroft, mother, Haverhill.
Begnoche, Private Ernest H.—Joseph Begnoche, father, Fitchburg.
Connolly, Private First Class Bartholomew G.—James Connolly, brother, Dorchester.
Delva, Private Harry A.—Mrs. Angelina Delva, mother, Haverhill.
Dunn, Sergeant Kenneth J.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Bell, mother, West Concord.
Essiemere, Private Adrien G.—Alfred Essiemere, father, Randolph.
Gabo, Private Stanford I.—Mrs. Sarah N. Gabo, mother, East Deerfield.
Given, Private First Class William H.—Mrs. Helen W. Given, mother, Plymouth.
Hurley, Private First Class John E.—Mrs. Cecilia Hurley, mother, Revere.
Lanigan, Private Thomas F.—Mrs. Fanny Lanigan, mother, Maynard.
Lazazzero, Second Lieutenant Arthur J.—Mrs. Marie Lazazzero, mother, Waltham.
Loseau, Private First Class Arthur J.—Mrs. Ana Loseau, mother, Lowell.
Maguire, Sergeant Joseph P.—Mrs. Alisa M. Maguire, wife, Waltham.
Moniz, Technician Fifth Grade James W.—Mrs. Maria T. Moniz, mother, Cambridge.
Murphy, Private First Class Lawrence J.—Mrs. Anne Riley, aunt, Waltham.
Noretsky, Private Sidney S.—Mrs. Sadie Noretsky, wife, Chelsea.
O'Leary, Private Thomas E.—Mrs. Margaret O'Leary, mother, Jamaica Plain.
Parry, Private First Class Charles E.—Louis Parry, father, Reading.
Puchalski, Private First Class William W.—Mrs. Lottie Puchalski, mother, Northampton.
Russell, Private First Class Allan—Cecil Russell, brother, Medford.
Russell, Private First Class Joseph G.—George A. Russell, father, East Boston.
Shean, Private Edward W.—Mrs. Agnes B. Shean, mother, Belmont.

Killed in Action in Southwest Pacific

Maine

Iverson, Staff Sergeant James M.—Mrs. Mary Iverson, mother, Palmouth.

Pre-Induction Plan For Quincy Study

Seniors at two high schools in Quincy will have an opportunity to take a full pre-induction program of studies after Jan. 18, James N. Muir, school superintendent, announces. The plan is to prepare youth for military service. Many traditional studies, such as Latin and English classics, will be eliminated and new studies will give the student an opportunity to make himself a better soldier or sailor.

Six subjects, with a total of 24 periods a week and a credit value of 12 points, are included in the pre-induction program, Mr. Muir said. Boys transferring into the new program will be given credit on a half-year basis for all first semester courses.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.
Shubert—"Something for the Boys" presented by Michael Todd. Starring Ethel Merman. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur—"The Wife Takes a Child," presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Henry Hull, Evelyn Varden, Nedda Harrigan. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last day.)
Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. Engagement extended to Jan. 9.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.
Tomorrow
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Isaac Stern, violinist; Alexander Zakin, accompanist. 2.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sundown Kid," 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:05, 9:40, 12:10. "Moon and Sixpence." 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:25, 8, 10:30, 1:05 a. m.
Esquire—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russel, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Darling Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.
Exeter—News and Short Subjects. 2, 5, 8. "The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. "The Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.
Fenway—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.
Fine Arts—"Carmen," Charlie Chaplin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. "The Blood of a Poet," 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Lot in Sodom." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.
Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.
Kenmore—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Rody MacDowall. 3, 6:20, 9:50. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Ann Shirley. 1, 4:45, 8:10.
Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:24 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.
Modern—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 8.
Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.
Paramount—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
RKO-Boston: "Earl Carroll's Vanities of 1943," 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:30. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:40 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:05, 10:35.
Scollay—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 12:35, 4:20, 8.
South Station Theater—"We Refuse to Die," "The Story of Lidice," "A Letter from Bataan," Donald Duck and Popeye, Popular Science, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.-11:30; Sundays, continuous 1-11.
State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.
Telepix—"The Renowned Paul Draper," "Story of the Town of Lidice." "Romantic New Orleans," Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Jacare," narration by Frank Buck. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 7:55, 10:15. "Living Ghost," James Dunn. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 2:15, 4:35, 6:50, 9:10.
Tremont—"I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:25. "Ruggles of Red Gap," 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55.
Uptown—"The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:50, 5:30, 8:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:05, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor." 1:45-11.
Allston: "Pied Piper," Monty Wooley. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo. 2, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Tough as They Come," Billy Halop. "The Mad Martindales," 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Cary. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Youth on Parade."
Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 2, 5, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1-11.
University: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:05, 9:20. "Flying Fortress." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Voice of Terror." "Bells of Capistrano," Gene Autrey. 2, 7.
Codman Square: "The Major and the Minor." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 1.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 3:39, 6:37, 9:35. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2:10, 5:08, 8:06.
Park: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce. 2, 7:30.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. Continuous from 1:30.
Hyde Park: "Top Sergeant," Leo Carrillo. "Stage Coach Express," Don Barry. 1:45, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Orchestra Wives," Ann Rutherford, George Montgomery. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Men of Texas," Ann Gwynne. 2:15, 6:05, 8:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Marguerite Chapman. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Mystic: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Strand: "Flying Tigers." 3:05, 6:15, 9:15. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.
Orpheum: "Thundering Hoofs," Tim Holt. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Fred Bartholomew. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous from 1.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers, Henry Fonda. "Escape from Crime." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Here We Go Again." 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. "Timber," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 2, 8.
Strand: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee, Gloria Jean. 2, 8.
REVERE—Revere: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Date with the Falcon." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Joan of the Ozarks," Joe E. Brown. 2:09, 7:54. "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 3:43, 9:28.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Law of the Timber." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Joe Smith, American," Marsha Hunt. 1:45, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Desperate Journey," Erroll Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45.
WAVERLEY — Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake. "Here We Go Again," G. Simms. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 3:44, 8:04. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 2, 6:30, 9:37.

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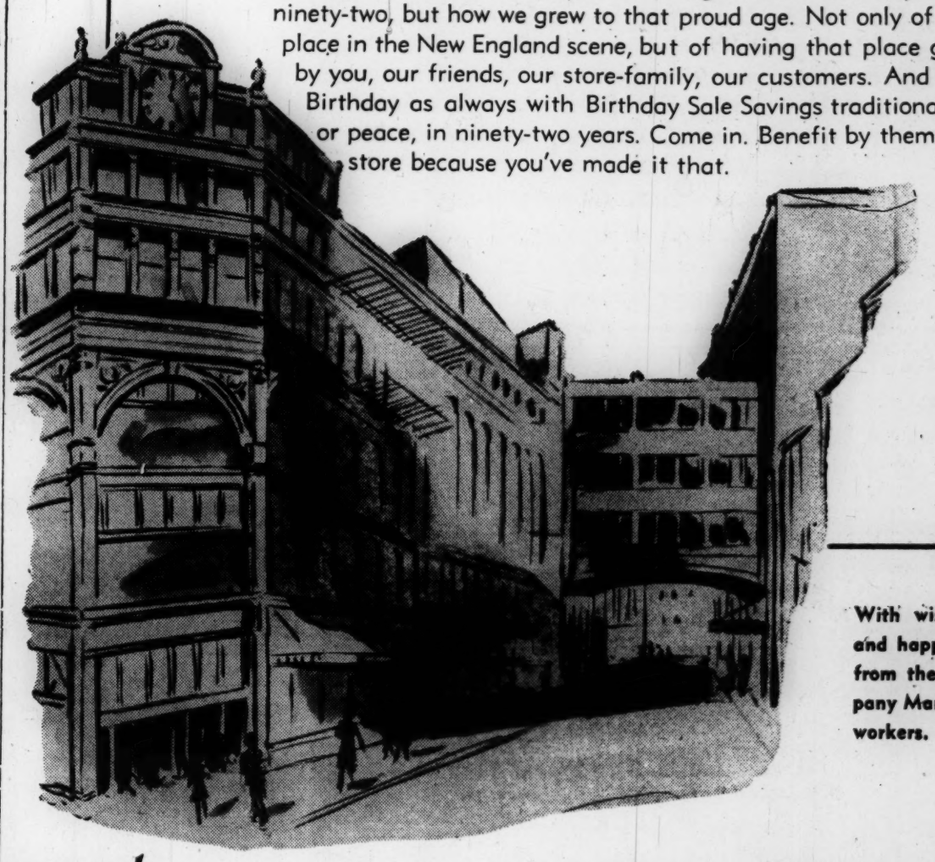

With wishes for a victorious and happier New Year to you from the Jordan Marsh Company Management and Fellow-workers.

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Soviet Claims Velikie Luki Taken

Continued from Page 1

north ride southward toward the rail lines connecting with Rostov.

But the debate continued over who holds the strategic city of Velikie Luki—the present focus of the Russian drive 900 miles to the north. The Russians announced that they had taken it, but the German High Command, after being silent in its earlier communiqués, denied that the Soviets had wiped out the German garrison there.

Elista was gathered in by Russian columns that had speared swiftly south from the Stalingrad-Kotelnikovski battleline. Little towns in their path tumbled into their hands as they sped southward to provide a new threat behind the German forces busied with the frontal assault of the Russian offensive in the Caucasus.

In that offensive, the capture of Chikola, a district center southeast of Nalchik, and the towns of Kaznedo and Saldun, also was announced in the communiqué. The Russian Caucasus Army has thrown units across the Terek River in a flanking attack to insure further the safety of the Grozny oil fields

On other fronts, the ponderous but well-knit Russian program of operations continued successfully, the Soviet war bulletin asserted, while within Stalingrad itself Red Army shock troops kept up their task of pushing the Germans out of the ruins of the city

Advices from the front Friday pictured the Germans, part of the force of 22 Axis divisions reported before the city, as suffering from the lack of water, food and ammunition, and living in underground dugouts "like moles."

Error Is Traced To Faulty Reception

First reports of the Russian new year's communiqué late Thursday, detailing the successes of the vast Soviet Stalingrad-saving campaign, said that the "German army in Stalingrad is liquidated completely." This was based on a recording made in London of a broadcast of the special communiqué. Inspection of the text which became available later revealed that the phrase was not in the official communiqué and the error was traced to faculty reception and translation by a Soviet station.

The Russians announced that 598,700 enemy troops had been killed or captured in three major phases of their great winter offensive on the approaches to Stalingrad and that 22 German and Rumanian divisions were tightly sealed before the ruined Volga city.

The capture of Velikie Luki would lay open the heart of a large transportation system over which the Germans have moved reinforcements.

The town is 260 miles northwest of Moscow and only 90 miles from the Latvian border. Westward, a rail line stretches to Novosokolniki, 20 miles away, and to Riga, Baltic Sea port and Capital of Latvia. To the eastward is Rzhev, 140 miles on the rail line.

A north-south railway runs through Velikie Luki from Polotsk in White Russia to a union with the Moscow-Leningrad line above Kalinin.

Thorugh Novosokolniki, another railway runs between Leningrad and Vitebsk, a major supply route for the Germans.

Rzhev also is surrounded by Russian troops, one column of which has pushed to Bely, 75 miles southwest of Rzhev and 98 miles southeast of Velikie Luki. Another column is fighting along the Rzhev-Vyazma railway. Vyazma is 75 miles south of Rzhev.

Smolensk is 60 miles south of Bely, 120 miles southeast of Velikie Luki, and 135 miles southwest of Rzhev.

Chinese Make Gift To American General

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Jan. 2

The All-China Troop Comforting Association has presented Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault a New Year's gift of 50,000 Chinese dollars (about $2,500) and a note expressing "our admiration and love."

"Every Chinese admires and loves you from the bottom of the heart and is looking forward to the time when you and your fighters will strike more disastrous blows at the common enemy," the Association told the commander of the United States Air Task Force in China.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek awarded monetary gifts to all China's "honor" officers and men—the wounded, sick, and disabled. Officers received 100 Chinese dollars and the men 50.

Tunisia:

Both Sides Launch Heavy Air Attacks

Continued aerial blows against Axis supply lines and bases ushered in the new year on the broad Mediterranean front.

Aground, both sides massed strength for the approaching showdown in Tunisia, but Allied headquarters reported no land action Friday beyond artillery duels in Northern Tunisia.

Bomber and fighter planes roaring out in the closing hours of the old year smashed at the Axis Tunisian strongholds of Sousse, Sfax, and Gabes, with four American and one British plane lost in widespread air operations.

The Allied headquarters announced that Casablanca was bombed in the Axis's first long-range air attack on Allied North African bases since the operations began Nov. 8.

A flight to Casablanca and return from any known Axis base, whether in France, Tunisia, or Sardinia, involves a round trip of at least 2,000 miles.

London sources said they believed the raid had been made by heavy bombers flying without escort, probably by Heinkel 177s, one of several Axis planes capable of making such a flight.

The Morocco Radio said the Axis air attack on Casablanca caused about 40 casualties, mostly among Moroccan natives, and destroyed or damaged several Moslem houses.

Libya:

British Patrols Rout Axis Forces

Advanced British patrols contacted forces of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army west of Wadi Bei el Chebir, about 180 miles east of Tripoli, Friday, and forced Axis motorized units to withdraw, a British communiqué said.

The Axis withdrawal came after a fight, but the extent of the battle was not disclosed.

There were no important air operations over the battle area, the communiqué reported.

On Dec 31, it was reported, two Italian armored cars were destroyed by British forward patrols.

On New Year's Eve, bombers of the Middle East Command made a heavy raid on Sfax, Tunisian port, but the extent of the damage there was not indicated. One British aircraft was reported missing.

To the south, advance elements of Brig. Gen. Jacques Leclerc's fighting French forces in Southern Libya have put to flight an enemy motorized column in fighting.

Wake Island:

U. S. Planes Give 'Sample' Bombing

Japanese-held Wake Island was presented with "a sample of things to come" in the shape of 76,000 pounds of bombs, which left the bomb bays of heavy Army bombers a few minutes after midnight, Dec. 23-24.

Wake Island was captured by the Japanese on Dec. 23, 1941.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, described the raid as the largest mass Army bomber attack yet launched in that area.

"Let the enemy take such consolation as he may from the thought that this raid was only a sample of things to come," he said.

The bombs, which struck and damaged military targets, were released at a low level. The attack was a complete surprise to the Japanese who finally sent up a weak barrage of antiaircraft fire.

All of the American planes returned undamaged to their base, and there were no injuries to personnel.

Admiral Nimitz explained that "this raid and others like it will not eject the enemy from Wake. Such raids will, however, serve notice on the enemy as well as give assurance to our countrymen, that we have men with spirit and resolution and skill to handle the tools that are going to drive the Jap back to his own islands."

This was the third American attack upon Wake. The first was a raid by planes from a Navy carrier on Feb. 24, when two Japanese patrol boats were sunk, three seaplanes demolished, and major shore installations destroyed.

The second was an attack by Army bombers on June 27.

Kiska:

3 U. S. Planes Lost In Aerial Battle

Evidence that the Japanese may have strengthened their hold on Kiska in the Aleutian Islands came with the Navy's disclosure of an air battle which went heavily aganist the American planes.

Two swift and powerful American P-38 Lightning fighter planes and a medium bomber, were lost the Navy disclosed.

The P-38s were downed by comparatively clumsy float-type Zero fighters, and the bomber was destroyed either by the fighters or antiaircraft fire. One Zero was lost in the engagement.

The communiqué said the encounter—the first in many weeks at Kiska in which our forces have suffered more damage than they inflicted—began about 9:30 p. m., Wednesday when a force of North American B-25, twin-engined medium bombers with a Lightning escort attacked enemy shipping in Kiska harbor with "uncertain results."

The Zeros intercepted and, possibly taking advantage of cloud cover to gain full surprise, they succeeded in shooting down the two P-38s. This was the first time since last fall that the Japanese had offered any kind of fighter-plane resistance at Kiska, but American attacks on the island during the late fall and winter have been sporadic because of the bad weather common to the North Pacific in these seasons.

A few hours after their first attack on the enemy ships had concluded with uncertain results, the medium bombers returned to Kiska at 1:47 a. m., Thursday, and scored two hits on one Japanese cargo ship and three on another. All United States planes returned from that action.

'Zero' Toll

Japan's Plane Loss Estimated at 1,286

Allied Air Force headquarters in Australia announced a total of 1,286 Japanese airplanes have been destroyed or damaged in the Southwest Pacific since the beginning of the war.

Of this huge total, at least 723 planes definitely were destroyed. Two hundred fifty others were listed as probably destroyed, and 313 as damaged.

These planes were destroyed or damaged in straight aerial combat and do not include those destroyed on the ground, except in such cases as have been definitely confirmed by photographs. Machines lost through normal flying hazards also were not included.

The Air Force announcement said that Allied losses over the same period were comparatively small.

Most of the enemy planes were shot down in the New Guinea zone.

The Air Force headquarters said United States Flying Fortresses, though bombers, had especially shown their superiority over Japanese fighter planes.

Fortress gunners in the last six months have shot down, in air combat, 60 Zero fighters, probably destroyed 67 others, and damaged 60 more.

New Guinea:

New Allied Wedge Driven at Buna

Allied headquarters in Australia reported that their ground forces in New Guinea have driven another wedge in the Japanese positions in the Buna area. Their air forces have carried out new punishing raids on Japanese bases in New Britain.

The new division of the Japanese beachhead defenders was on the right flank near Buna. Tanks and artillery pounded a path for the ground forces which hewed their way to the coast.

"Fighting is savage and desperate and is continuing," he headquarters report said.

Dispatches from the front said the Allied objective now was to eliminate the enemy holdings at Giropa Point and eastward, and at the Buna government station, leaving the Sanananda sector as the last Japanese strongpoint to be mopped up.

A Japanese submarine was struck and damaged by an Allied heavy bomber that attacked at Widebay, in New Britain, and three large enemy vessels were left enveloped in flames after a dawn bombing force struck the harbor at Rabaul on New Year's Day, a communiqué said.

The bombers dropped 1,000-pounders on the shipping and shot down two of five enemy fighter planes that rose to meet them.

The air force also left 1,000-pound bombs on the airdrome at Gasmata, in southern New Britain, and bombed the airfield at Buin, on the southern tip of Bougainville Island, in the Solomons.

The Japanese replied with another bombing of Merauke, on the Dutch New Guinea south coast.

Sea Battles:

Veil Is Lifted On Northern Conflict

Out of the military secrecy still veiling details of the sea battle reported to be going on between German and Allied forces in "northern waters" come two announcements:

From the British Admiralty report that the action is still continuing, that a German cruiser has been damaged and forced to withdraw and another destroyer was last seen in a sinking condition.

From Berlin, the statement that several enemy cruisers were damaged, a destroyer sunk, and four merchantmen torpedoed during pursuit of a convoy in the Arctic Sea. Germans admitted loss of a destroyer.

A Soviet submarine has sunk an 8,000-ton German transport bound for a Norwegian fjord, according to Moscow.

In the Mediterranean, British submarines have sunk two more large supply ships and probably an enemy destroyer, says the British Admiralty, at the same time announcing loss of the destroyer Blean. Jane's Fighting Ships lists the Blean in a special late addenda, indicating that it was one of the newer vessels of the Royal Navy.

Sinking of the Nazi auxiliary cruiser, Atlantis, has been acknowledged by the Germans, and the United States Navy has just acknowledged sinking of a medium-sized Norwegian vessel by an enemy submarine off the northern coast of South America last November.

1942 Sinkings:

Nazis Claim 1,283 Anglo-U. S. Ships Sunk

Summing up 1942 merchant shipping victims, Germany claims its naval forces have officially sunk 1,283 Anglo-American merchant ships, totaling 7,955,000 tons. Submarines accounted for 1,208 of these, the High Command said.

Nazi Air Losses:

U. S. Bombers Down 200 German Fighters

United States heavy bombers destroyed more than 200 German fighters in 26 raids over Nazi-occupied Europe during 1942, according to the Eighth United States Army Air Force. Loss of 33 Fortresses and Liberators and Boston light bombers were admitted.

American fighter pilots were credited with 1,350 patrols over Europe, conducting nearly 900 offensive operations. Nine pilots are missing from those missions.

The Royal Air Force launched the new year by bombing targets in Western Germany, railway targets in Northern France, and uaying mines in enemy waters. Loss of two bombers in the night operations was reported.

Bibles Rationed In South Africa Under Heavy Call

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Demand for the Bible is booming, according to the Cape Branch (South Africa) of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It has just issued its annual report, and mentions that last year the demand for the Scriptures was the biggest in the whole of its 95 years' existence.

The report says that 178,525 copies of the Bible, New Testament, and portions, had been sent out in 1941 as compared with 84,863 in 1940 and 70,186 in 1939.

During the second half of the year, goes on the report, bona fide representatives in the trade had actually to be refused supplies, the ministers and missionaries then being the chief channels of distribution. Even so their supplies had to be rationed.

F. B. I. Starts Action Against Drechsel

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2 (AP)—Capt. William Drechsel, identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a close friend of the late Kaiser Wilhelm II and former operating manager for the merged Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Steamship Lines, was named a defendant Dec. 31 in denaturalization proceedings filed in United States District Court.

The papers were filed by United States Attorney Charles E. Phillips.

E. E. Conroy, New Jersey F. B. I. chief, said that Mr. Drechsel, a resident of West Englewood, at one time had financial interest in the Oceanic Service, Inc. Mr. Conroy said that was one of the concerns which contracted to supply guards for the S. S. Normandie when it was being converted for the U. S. Navy. The Normandie burned at its New York pier.

Mr. Conroy stated that Mr. Drechsel admitted that he was at one time a member of the Nazi Party and owed allegiance to Adolf Hitler.

Cold Job on Convoy to Russia

Associated Press

These Sailors Would Welcome 65-Degree House Temperature

David Riley, left, of Ludlow, Mass., and James McPerrin of Birmingham, Ala., line up a United States Navy gun on the frigid, dangerous Arctic convoy route to Russia—a chore that has resulted in many stories of grim heroism.

De Valera Faces Stiff Fight In Spring General Election

DUBLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, who as Premier of Eire has used a strong hand to guide his little nation on the difficult road of neutrality, faces probably the most serious challenge of his 10 years' tenure in the spring general election.

Growing dissatisfaction with the supplies situation is the crux of the situation

The tea supply has been drastically reduced. For a time bread was rationed and a shortage threatened. There is a shortage of animal feed and industries have been forced into idleness through loss of markets, failure of raw material supplies or lack of materials to replace machinery and equipment.

While all these things result from Eire's policy of neutrality, it is not likely that neutrality will be a campaign issue. Political observers agree that the majority of the nation approves of the neutrality policy. Criticism of Mr. de Valera has been due to his Ministries' handling of the food and supplies situation.

Dangers of injecting neutrality as a party issue were emphasized in a recent editorial in the Irish Independent—Opposition paper—which said:

"All political parties in this state are of one mind on the question of neutrality. Neutrality is not a Government monopoly; neutrality shall continue to be the policy of the United People. This attitude would remain if all the present political parties and their leaders were swept into oblivion."

The Labor Party—which now runs a poor third in number of seats held in the Dail Eireann [Parliament] has scored a series of striking successes in recent elections for local councils and members have begun talking confidently of a greatly increased representation after coming elections.

Labor victories at the expense of Mr. de Valera and William T. Cosgrave, Opposition leader, might lead to some sort of coalition government.

Present strength of the parties in the Dail are: Fianna Fail [De Valera] 73; Fine Gael [Cosgrave] 40; Labor 10; and Independents 8. There are seven vacancies.

Although most persons refuse to take it seriously, political observers are not entirely dismissing the possibility that a considerable stir in the spring elections may be made by the new authoritarian party "Ailtiri Na Haiseirghe."

Led by a former civil servant, Gerald Cunningham, the new party frankly announces its aspiration to abrogate the Constitution, do away with the Dail and place all power in the hands of a supreme leader after the Nazi-Fascist pattern.

Voice of People On War Proposed

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (AP)—Henry Ford advised in a New Year's Day statement that the first step to make future wars impossible should be a world election, with each nation choosing its group of men to form a world council against war.

Mr. Ford declared that "the last attempt by peaceable people to put the world on a peace basis was defeated by international politicians."

"This time," he said, "the first step should be a world election, every country choosing its group of men to form a world council against war. The people never yet have had the right to cast a vote either for peace or war. Their first step in the postwar world should be to take that step whether they have political permission or not. It can be done."

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Sweden Bars Credit to Germany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new trade treaty between Sweden and Germany, in which Sweden does not grant any credit to the Germans for the first six months, and in which shipments of Swedish wood products to Germany depend upon that country's deliveries of coal and coke, was recently signed in Stockholm.

The negotiations were extended for a considerable time because of German demands for new credits of 100,000,000 crowns (about $25,000,000) and a guarantee by the State Reserve Supply Board of an additional 90,000,000 crowns credit to cover Swedish exports to Germany. The Swedish delegation steadfastly refused to grant these Nazi demands, but did agree to discuss the matter of credits again after the first six months of 1943 have elapsed.

[According to the American-Swedish News Exchange, Swedish commercial credits to Germany in 1942 are expected to amount to 115,000,000 crowns (about $28,750,000 at par). A special clearing advance of 90,000,000 crowns made in September, 1941, by the State Reserve Supply Board, has now been fully repaid by Germany.]

The firmness of the Swedish delegation was due to the bad experience Sweden has had with the Nazis as a trade partner. Last year the Swedes granted the Nazis a short term credit of 100,000,000 crowns. Thus far the Nazis have paid back only about 25,000,000 crowns.

One of the main reasons given by the Swedish delegation for its refusal to grant further credits to Germany, according to the Sydsvenska Dagbladet, was the danger of "inflation at home."

Must Prevent Inflation

"At present," says an editorial in this paper, "we must do everything to prevent inflation. We must also do everything possible to secure the import of raw materials necessary for our economy. We will pay Germany for such deliveries with Swedish export goods, but credits are out of the question."

The paper goes on to say quite bluntly that the Germans have never kept their agreements, that their policy has always been to ask for credits and then forget about pay day.

"In 1942," it continues, "the Germans promised to export 5,700,000 tons of coal and coke. They delivered, however, only 3,800,000. From last year (1941) they have delivered short of 1,000,000 tons. This million should have been delivered in 1942. Altogether the Germans delivered less than 2,000,000 tons in 1942.

"Because of the Nazis' failure to keep their trade agreement, the Swedish fuel situation became more and more critical. The Swedish manpower commission is now forced to secure the nation's fuel by requisitioning forced labor for forest work.

"For 1943 the Germans promised to deliver 5,000,000 tons of coal. But who knows whether they will keep the agreement. . . ."

The Germans delivered in 1942 200 tons of Buna-rubber (synthetic rubber). However, only Swedish factories working on exports to Germany, have received buna. And, as the Sydsvenska Dagbladet points out, 200 tons mean nothing to Sweden's industry, if one considers that Sweden imported, before it was isolated through the Nazis, 8,000 to 9,000 tons of raw rubber and 4,000 tons of caoutchouc (hard rubber).

One-Sided Partnership

Thus this Swedish conservative paper, like other Swedes, comes to the conclusion that it is very hard to do business with Hitler. The Swedes will deliver 10 per cent less iron ore than in 1942. This means about 820,000 tons less than in 1942. Before the war Sweden delivered 10,000,000 tons of iron ore to Germany.

Before the Norwegian campaign, Sweden made an agreement with Great Britain and pledged itself to deliver the same quantity of iron ore to Great Britain as to Germany.

When the blockade made deliveries to Britain impossible, Sweden made a new agreement with Great Britain regarding ore deliveries to the Nazis. Under the terms of this pact, Sweden is free to deliver the same amount of iron ore to Germany as in the years before 1939. But because the Germans do not pay for these deliveries the Swedes are decreasing them from year to year.

It is plain that Germany's failure to keep its promises was the main reason why the Swedish negotiators took their firm position toward the German demands. But the progress the Allies have made in the war and the fact that Sweden's economy could in the long run not exist without its western trade, especially with the United States and Great Britain, were undoubtedly important contributing factors.

an Allied victory as a possibility.

"One must not completely lose sight of the fact," writes the Dagsposten, "that an Anglo-American victory is not an impossibility.

"It is dangerous to be too optimistic about Germany, "the paper continues, "because in a war always unexpected things happen. We should not forget that the victories of the great German nation and of our Finnish brothers have been gained with tremendously

Allied Victory Foreseen

In 1941 many Swedes were doubtful about the final outcome of the war. Today, nearly the whole population, especially the bankers and industrialists, make no secret of their belief that the Nazi regime is doomed and that there is no chance of Hitler winning this war. It is an interesting fact that even a Swedish Nazi-paper, the Dagsposten, brings up heavy losses. The trials are great. Although we are the last to visualize a German collapse, equally no one expected in the summer of 1918, that the end of the war was so imminent."

Red Scare Ignored

The familiar Axis argument that a German defeat would bring the Triumph of Communism in Scandinavia and the rest of Europe is not taken seriously in Sweden. How even the righest people in Sweden regard this propaganda was disclosed by a conversation, which took place a few weeks ago at the German Embassy in Stockholm. When the German Minister pointed out to a well-known Swedish industrialist the danger of Communism and that only the Reichswehr could rescue Europe from it—he did not mention "Hitler"—this Swede gave him the following answer:

"Look here, Excellency, we in Sweden have no fear of Communism. Even during the Russian revolution in 1917 Sweden was not influenced by it at all. Our Communists never gained more than 2 per cent of all our votes. And the Russians? It is none of our business to interfere in Russia's internal affairs. We feel, of course, sorry for Finland. But, in my opinion, the first war between Russia and Finland in 1939-40 could have been avoided if the Finns would have sent better negotiators to Moscow."

When the German Ambassador told the industrialist, who is president of one of Sweden's largest export companies, that Sweden's foreign trade would be killed if the United Nations win, his guest said:

"You don't seriously mean what you have said, Excellency. Our foreign trade was killed the moment your country cut us off from our best trade, namely with the United States and Great Britain. Even when my company delivered to Russia, we always were paid promptly. I personally have had the most agreeable experiences with Russia as a trade partner. Only the Germans never pay for our exports. They did not fulfil their agreements during the Weimar republic and now they are worse than any form of communism or anarchism you can imagine."

Finns' Worst Foe Is Shortage of Wood

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Jan. 2

Premier Jukha Rangell asserted in a New Year's radiocast yesterday that Finland is defensively stronger now than ever before.

Finland's worst threat isn't its war enemy, Premier Rangell said, but a shortage of wood. Danger of inflation has been safely passed, he declared, and the military situation "never for a moment has been threatening."

Premier Rangell asserted that Finland's defense lines remain untouched and the Army intact. The Finns have progressively reinforced their defenses, he said, but added that onl yafter shortage of raw materials for the wood industries has been overcome could the Finns face the future confidently.

Retreating Germans Took the Rubber

Associated Press

Abandoned Nazi Junk Rests on Desert's Sands

Victorious British troops marching into Bardia, Libya, found this conglomeration of junk which the Germans left behind in their hasty retreat across Egypt and Libya. The Nazis had removed rubber tires from the vehicles.

Admiral Keyes Made Baron By George VI

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, the first leader of Great Britain's Commandos and one of the Government's severst naval critics, was made a baron by the King in a long and democratic honors list published yesterday.

General Lord Gort, who was at the head of British troops in Flanders and now commands at Malta, and Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, the British commanding general for India and Burma, were promoted to field marshal.

Others made barons are Sir Miles W. Lampson and Sir Charles McMoran Wlson.

Sir Miles is the present British Ambassador to Egypt and High Commissioner for the Sudan. Sir Charles is President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Among nine made Knights Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was Godfrey D. H. Haggard, the British Consul General in New York.

Miss Lilian Braithwaite was made a Dame of the British Empire for her services to the stage. Lady Louis Mountbatten, wife of the present Commando leader, was given the CBE—Commander of the British Empire.

Among those made companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George are William Boyd, Deputy Representative of the War Transport Ministry in the United States; Thomas M. Brand, chief executive of the British side of the Combined Production Resources Board in Washington; John A. Stirling, representative of the Board of Trade in Washington.

Fliers Honored

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (AP)—Wing Commander S. A. Greene of Schenectady, N. Y., became a member of the Order of the British Empire in the announced King George VI honor list.

Squadron Leader A. Cameron, whose wife lives in North Adams, Mass., was awarded the Air Force Cross. Flight Lieut. Thomas Richard Aaron, Fort Stockton, Texas, now with the Uniter States Air Force, was commended for services in the air [non-operational] of the Canadian Force. Lieut. Commander Charles Copelin, Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, was made an officer of the Military Division, Order of the British Empire. His wife lives in New York.

Dutch Women of Surinam Form WAC to Aid Defense

By Aneta News Service

PARAMARIBO, Surinam, Jan. 2—Breaking with the Latin-American tradition that a woman's place is in the home, this outpost of the Netherlands Kingdom has formed its own version of the United States' WAAC.

Smartly clad in a green replica of the uniform of their sisters to the north, this nuclear group of 100 girls and women has become a familiar sight on the streets here. They go by the name of Women's Auxiliary Corps.

Formation of the Corps was no stunt. Before Dakar went over to the United Nations, there was serious concern in Surinam over the possibility of an invasion by Axis forces from that French West African jumping-off place.

Since the total population of Surinam numbers only 185,000 persons, most of whom are needed urgently in the fields and bauxite mines to produce food for themselves and aluminum ore for the Allied war effort, it became necessary to form a Home Guard — a spare-time service compulsory for all men up to 40 years of age — with a women's auxiliary.

Because these men receive only part-time training, they have little opportunity to do more than learn the fundamentals of modern warfare. Therefore, after field days, the Wacs clean and oil the Home Guards' rifles, having been instructed in both the mechanical and firing principles of the guns. In a pinch, they probably could take an active part in actual home defense.

For the present time, however, now that the threat of invasion has been eased, their job consists of the driving and maintenance of military vehicles, messenger duty, and other services to supplement the work of the Home Guard. To a lesser extent, their services also are integrated with the work of the Army.

Eventually, when the WAC is fully formed and trained, it will have women officers. But for the present, Army officers and noncommissioned officers serve with the WAC.

The Surinam Wacs are well-paid. "Privates," who work eight hours a day, draw $26 a month—equivalent to the pay of men in the Home Guard. This is considered adequate here since pay for other types of work is proportionately lower than in the United States and since most of the skirted soldiers are under 20 years of age.

Women officers and noncommissioned officers will draw much higher pay, but since service in the WAC is still considered "part-time employment," it is not expected that even a commander's pay will exceed $100 or $150 monthly.

Many Wacs turn their full wage back to war charities each month, apparently feeling that permission to serve their country is compensation enough.

After passing a physical examination, a Wac enlists for 12 months. Preference for any particular branch of service is taken into consideration, but everyone must start at the bottom. With the exception of a commander and two subcommanders, who were appointed at the inception of the corps, all officers and noncoms will be chosen from the ranks in accordance with demonstrated ability.

Only three months have passed since the first volunteers entered the WAC, and great progress has been made. The sight of the green of their uniforms—the color selected to blend with the lush vegetation of the country—no longer causes a stir here and none of the difficulties which were expected have arisen.

It had been anticipated, for instance, that a greater length of time would be necessary for preliminary physical training for these girls who, unlike women in the United States and Britain, lead a comparatively inactive existence in the tropical heat of the region. But when Prince Bernhard reviewed the WAC during his recent visit here, their bearing left nothing to be desired, and their instructors have expressed themselves as satisfied with results to date.

Five Negroes Lynched In South in 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 2 (AP)—Five persons, all Negroes, were lynched during 1942, F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, announced Dec. 31.

The annual report compiled by the college's Department of Records and Research revealed that three lynchings occurred in Mississippi, and one each in Texas and Missouri. The report showed that four persons were lynched in 1941 and five in 1940. It added that in 15 instances this year officers of the law prevented lynchings.

Champion of Freedoms of Her Day, Nation Is Honoring Lucretia Mott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—One of the truly great women in American history, Lucretia Mott, champion of the four freedoms of her day—freedom of women, freedom of African slaves, freedom of religion, freedom of labor—is being honored throughout the nation today on the eve of the sesquicentennial of her birth, Jan. 3, 1793.

What this dynamic, lace-bonneted woman of the 1800's accomplished with her quietly persuasive courage at a time when it was unbecoming for a woman even to speak in public is being gratefully recalled by all women who have engaged in furthering the work which she began. Particularly in connection with their struggle to reach the latest milestone of feminine progress, passage of the Lucretia Mott Equal Rights Amendment, soon to come again before Congress are women's organizations far and wide taking note of the anniversary.

In Washington, D. C., Philadelphia and at Swarthmore College which Lucretia Mott helped to found are typical celebrations being held.

Tomorrow, as the women gather before the statue of the three pioneers in women's rights—Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony—once again will ring the memory of the challenging song of suffrage processions of the past:

March, march, many as one,
Shoulder to shoulder, friend to friend

and the scene of the first women's rights convention in the world, which was held at Seneca Falls in 1848 under the leadership of Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton will flash into memory.

Standing on the threshold of another hoped-for victory that will give women a new page in constitutional rights, feminist leaders of 1943 will discuss and recall Lucretia Mott's contribution.

They will review, for example, her fearless espousal of the abolitionist cause when it was "dangerous" to take that side; her famous speech from the balcony at a convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society, disheartened because it had failed to receive the backing of prominent citizens, in which she reminded her colleagues that "Right principles are stronger than great names. If our principles are right, why should we be cowards?"; and again, her defeat at the world anti-slavery convention in London when women delegates were excluded, which she turned to constructive use by planning then and there, with Mrs. Stanton, the first women's rights movement and the first convention held later in 1848; her career as a Quaker minister, her devotion to her husband and children, her philanthropic activities and her defense of manual laborers against monopolies.

But they will not stop there.

"For the only way to honor anybody," Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, has pointed out on this occasion, "is to do the right, brave, courageous and strong thing. If, throughout the world today, we are fighting for freedom and equality everywhere, I think we should have it at home."

Roosevelt Park Presented To Town of Oyster Bay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OYTER BAY, N. Y., Jan. 2—The Town of Oyster Bay, national landmark as long-time residence of Theodore Roosevelt, today was in formal possession of Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Park following New Year's Day ceremonies which formally handed the property deeds to Harry Tappen, Town Supervisor. Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Vice President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, made the presentation on terms of continuance of the park "in a dignified and suitable manner."

Submarine Constructed in Great Lakes Starts Long Voyage to Gulf of Mexico

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANITOWOC, Wis.—The Peto, newest of Uncle Sam's undersea craft, moved with slow dignity from its dock here the other day and headed for war service.

In the event was historical significance, for this was the first Navy submarine to be built so far inland. The drama of the occasion, however, overshadowed a deeper import, the proof that shipbuilding, even the building of submarines, need not be confined to vulnerable coast lines.

It is a thousand miles to the nearest salt water by way of the St. Lawrence River. But the Peto goes to sea by a longer route. From here it turned south, bound for the mouth of the Chicago River. Thence it was towed through the Chicago River, the Chicago Drainage Canal, and the Illinois waterway to Lockport, where it was hoisted on a moving dry dock for the trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, La.

At New Orleans, the Peto will be armed, outfitted and manned and sent off to join in the fray under the command of Lieut. Commander William T. Nelson of Fall River, Mass.

The Peto was launched in the spring and has been undergoing strenuous trials in the lake. Not long ago it came sliding back to its dock proudly showing a common house broom poked from its conning tower, traditional sign that a ship was made a clean sweep of the meticulous Navy tests.

The builder, the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company, has been commissioned to produce a large number of these submarines, and a second craft already has been completed and awaits trials.

The submarine force which the Peto will join after its river journey, accounted for more than one-third of all the Axis ships sunk or damaged between Dec. 7, 1941, and Dec. 21, 1942, it is recalled. The United States Navy's submarines are credited in official communiqués with 153 of the 455 enemy vessels sunk, probably sunk, or damaged.

Navy School at Del Monte

DEL MONTE, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—The Hotel Del Monte, playground of international society for the last 62 years, became a Navy pre-flight training school yesterday. The rambling hotel building houses 1,700 cadets and 200 officer instructors. A detachment of Waves also will be assigned to the school.

Chinese Program of Reforms Ordered by Chiang Kai-shek

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 2—China's Government policies for 1943 are taking shape. They are partly designed to prepare the way for the difficult transition to peace, and are partly expected to improve military, political and economic structures during the last phase of the war.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek personally handed down all instructions to the Government.

First he ordered that the "preparation for postwar demobilization should keynote administrative policies in 1943," and exhorted all the Kuomintang Party, military and Government organizations to exert special efforts to that end which will immediately require a large number of officials.

The present huge Chinese army, numbering more than 6,000,000, is to be divided into three categories and apparently made demobilizable on differing bases.

Qualitative Increase

The Generalissimo is at the same time intending a qualitative increase in the regular army, whose rank and file at present consist almost entirely of peasants and coolies.

Many Chinese soldiers are of the most inferior classes in the villages due to shortcoming of the conscription system, which is now tightening. From January on conscription by lot will be for the first time also applicable to the graduating classes of China's middle schools and to university students, who total over 100,000 males.

Special orders also have been issued to officials of the Kuomintang Party, Government organizations and the rural and urban gentry—that is, landowners, merchants, and the generally well-to-do—demanding that in the future they submit their own family members to the lot of conscription for service in the military corps. Also special awards are being promised to those actually sending sons and brothers to the Army.

Rating of Personnel

Second, the Generalissimo ordered all heads of Government Departments to take stock of the merits and demerits of their own organizations with a view to reforms, especially abolishing numerous offices whose functions overlap and also reducing those overly large.

The recently created National General Mobilization Board has now been drastically overhauled and reduced from eight to five departments, while all Cabinet members have been drafted into its standing committee.

All Government organizations must dismiss at least one-fourth of their large number of office boys in order to help solve the increasing manpower shortage problem.

Unnecessary officials are to be sent into the northwestern provinces where the lack of administrative personnel and also manpower impedes intended development work.

Third, price ceiling on rice, wheat, salt, vegetable oil, raw cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, fuel, paper, transportation charges and also wages is scheduled for enforcement Jan. 15.

Set at Nov. 30 Level

None must exceed the level of Nov. 30, when prices of domestic goods averaged in Chungking about 50 per cent above par and wages about 30 per cent.

The Generalissimo bases his hope for success on the view that the "seriousness of the present price problem results from social psychology, not the currency situation."

Therefore he has instructed his subordinates to promote "spiritual solidarity, unity of purpose, careful direction and supervision, and publicity especially to stimulate the gentry, merchants and social leaders to a high pitch of patriotism, inducing them to abandon mean designs and profiteering."

The newspaper, Takungpao, calls the new price measures "very mild" indeed, since the Government purposely avoided adoption of compulsory measures because "administrative prerequisites in China are incomplete."

The recent execution of the manager of the transportation department of the Government's "central trust" because of corrupt dealings on the Burma Road during the Japanese invasion of Rangoon was generally welcomed since the Takungpao expressed a widespread popular view when writing, "People who are failing in the Confucian virtues neither belong to the country's highest authorities nor to the masses of the people, but are those holding positions of secondary leadership in society who should be punished, and even shot, according to law."

Communism 'Bogey' Less Feared in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The fear of Communism in democratic countries is apparently beginning to ebb, while, at the same time, Russia, under the direction of Joseph Stalin, is "shading toward the constructive and capitalistic," according to L. O. Hooper, economist in an article in Exchange, publication of the New York Stock Exchange, out today.

Russia has changed the "communistic, destructive and internationalistic" policies it followed under Lenin, Mr. Hooper declares.

"Russia, like Mexico, is recovering from revolution—not entering deeper into it," he says, "and the privations of war, if history repeats itself, will make the nation and its rulers take a much more conservative attitude toward property.

"Just as the western nations already have begun to understand that many of the things formerly believed about the so-called Soviet Union were, to put it mildly, not entirely true, the people of Russia have discovered unsuspected good in capitalistic institutions."

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British Insurance Groups Oppose Beveridge Scheme

Amid the various comments upon Britain's Beveridge Plan which The Christian Science Monitor has been printing from various trends of opinion, the views of the British insurance companies, printed below, are naturally, perhaps highly critical.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—Sir William Beveridge's social-security plan is "extravagant, and unwieldy, even if workable," according to the first official comment by Britain's big life-insurance companies.

The reaction by these powerful concerns has been awaited with special interest, for their vast private and industrial insurance and assurance business stands to be most affected by the Beveridge Plan for universal state insurance which would cover all such eventualities as old age, sickness, unemployment, industrial injury, marriage, birth, and funeral expenses.

"Preliminary observations" is the designation given to the memorandum issued by the Industrial Life offices Association representing 25 concerns together with the biggest company of all—the Prudential, with assets of £375,000,000 and an annual income of £56,000,000

Anything else than a rejection of the Beveridge Plan as it stands could hardly have been expected from the insurance companies, which inevitably would be deprived of a considerable part of their business. But in their preliminary report, these companies stress their willingness to co-operate heartily in securing "'freedom from want' by well-considered measures to insure social security."

The memorandum takes the form of critical observations, with some counterproposals, but still only of tentative nature at this stage of examination of the report.

Points of Criticism

Among the points of criticism are:

1. That Sir William Beveridge has shown political bias in favoring trade-union insurance organizations and friendly societies, whose services he would maintain, as opposed to industrial life offices, whose business would be taken over by an industrial assurance board and run as a public service.

2. In reply to Sir William's charge that social insurance business should not be run on a private profit basis, the insurance companies claim that a considerable part of their business is carried on by collecting societies and mutual insurance companies where no profit motive exists.

3. On the question of lapsing policies, the memorandum denies there is "undue pressure" by private companies for new business while, it is claimed, its offices are constantly making efforts to reduce lapsing.

4. The memorandum denies Sir William's contention that it would be impossible to have private insurance companies acting as agents of the state social insurance scheme. Sir William says such agents would tend to be lavish with state benefits and use their agency as a means of increasing business for their companies. It is claimed by the companies that trade-union agents similarly might be tempted to use their agency to extend union membership.

Effect Abroad

5. Private insurance companies deprived of their industrial assurance business, it is claimed in the memorandum, would be unable to carry on their ordinary life and other insurance activities such as fire and accident. This, it is stressed, would be not merely a domestic matter, since companies like Prudential and Pearl have important organizations and millions of pounds' worth of business overseas. "Interference with their business in this country on the lines contemplated by Beveridge would in its disastrous results have serious repercussions throughout the Empire," the memorandum said.

6. The memorandum charges the Beveridge report with offering no solution to the problems of compensation to shareholders in insurance companies nor of making terms for holders of 100,000,000 industrial insurance policies representing a total of £1,500,000,000.

7. The memorandum suggests that instead of the Beveridge Plan, there should be extension of existing social-insurance benefits and leveling of cash benefits in accordance with the recommendations of the National Conference of Friendly Societies and National Conference of Industrial Assurance Approved Societies.

Meanwhile, Conservative Party committees are engaged here in vital deliberations on the Beveridge Plan. It is the Conservatives who in the House of Commons have the voting power to sweep through the Beveridge plan with a big majority or else to balk it. There is a lot of criticism of Sir William's ideas going on behind closed doors of Conservative headquarters. It comes largely from older members of the Party. But younger Conservatives, I am told, are indicating they will get the plan accepted in principle by the Conservative Party as a whole.

Soldiers Abroad Chose Bennett In New York Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2 — In the 2,630 votes recorded for the 1942 State election from 100,000 New Yorkers at foreign military posts, the Democratic gubernatorial ticket passed the Republican with a plurality of 124.

Officially completed today by the State Board of Canvassers, the servicemen's tally for the three major candidates was 1,886 out of the total. Of these, John J. Bennett, Jr., defeated Democratic nominee, received 968; Thomas E. Dewey, Republican winner, 844; Dean Alfange, American Labor Party candidate, 74. On the minor party list, 9 votes were cast for Israel Amter, Communist, one for Coleman B. Cheney, Socialist, and none for Aaron M. Orange, Industrial Government Party.

The total vote for Mr. Dewey now is 2,148,546, with a plurality of 647,504; for Mr. Bennett, 1,501,042, and for Mr. Alfange, 403,626.

Cartoons in News of the Week

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

They Ration Too—Without Complaint

Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

And You Paid All Those Casualties for That?

Action by States on Traffic Centers on Uniform Practice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—A near-uniform national wartime high traffic program will go before 44 State Legislatures during the coming months.

The objectives of this program, sponsored by 27 national groups of traffic engineers, enforcement officials, educators, farmers, labor and other highway users, are:

1. Conservation of the current capital stock of vehicles, tires, and roadways.

2. Conservation of man-hours and man-power through accident prevention.

3. Most efficient use of roads and vehicles for essential transportation.

The recommended wartime highway traffic program embraces legislative action, motor vehicle administration, police control, engineering, public participation, training of drivers and traffic personnel, the National Highway Users Conference points out.

Due to Rubber Shortage

Another State legislative outgrowth of the rubber shortage is a uniform bill proposed by the Office of Defense Transportation in co-operation with the Department of Justice and actively promoted by the Council of State Governments to give individual State Governors extraordinary wartime powers to regulate highway transportation.

Designed for introduction in all State Legislatures, the federally-inspired measure would empower Governors to (1) prescribe staggered hours of employment; (2) prescribe maximum rates for speed of motor vehicles; (3) prescribe sizes and weights for motor vehicles; (4) suspend the application of license fees or licensing requirements covering the entry of certain out-of-state vehicles properly licensed in another state; and (5) direct the conservation of vital equipment, materials and supplies, particularly rubber.

Local reception or advance reports of this and other extraordinary wartime powers for Governors is varied, with insufficient information available at this time to indicate the chances for their enactment.

Additional Proposals

Numerous additional, although partially duplicating, wartime highway transportation proposals from other sources are reported under prelegislative consideration in many states. These include:

35-mile speed limit (Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia.)

Increased gasoline or other highway user taxes to replace revenues lost from diminishing motor vehicle use (Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island.)

Ear-marking highway fund surpluses for postwar purposes (Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.)

Demands for limitation of emergency highway transportation restrictions to the duration of the rubber shortage only are reported from Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont.

Speed in Rubber Output

Memorials to Congress urging greater speed in the production of synthetic rubber for military and civilian use are expected to be proposed in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

Increased efficiency of wartime highway transportation through extension of motor vehicle reciprocity or enactment of more scientific sizes and weights limitations is being advocated in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylcania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The need of preserving reduced highway revenues for postwar purposes is giving added impetus to movements for constitutional amendments (already adopted in 14 States) to require that all special highway user taxes be dedicated to highway purposes. Legislators are expected to be asked to submit such amendments to the voters in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montanna, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas (exempting 1 cent of State gasoline tax now going to schools), Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Highway users are urging reduction of current diversion of highway funds in a number of States.

Diversion of Fund

Threats of increased diversion of highway funds to nonhighway purposes are reported from Illinois, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Among States in which reductions in the gasoline or other highway user taxes may be asked are Arkansas, California, Delaware, Michigan, Montana, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Indications are that cities and counties will make new demands for State highway revenues in Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, New Mexico, Texas and Wisconsin.

Opponents of highway transportation are reported active in many States and reliable information indicates, the National Highway Users Conference says, they may seek to take advantage of the war emergency to promote legislation inimical to highway users, some of which is expected to wear the guise of rubber or vehicle conservation.

Threats of punitive tax increases, attacks on reciprocity and efforts to improse more restrictive sizes and weights regulations come from many sources. Active campaigns for anti-highway transportation are anticipated in Idaho, Iowa, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Ruman Hostility to Nazis Fostered by Secret Radio

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent news from the Balkans indicates that discontent is growing in Rumania to a point where that country outranks Italy as the weakest link in the Axis chain.

Main causes of Rumanian discontent are apparent from press and radio reports, and especially from the radiocasts of "Brother Rumanians," a secret anti-Nazi station transmitting programs in the Rumanian language to Rumania. They are:

1. Heavy losses suffered by Rumanian troops in Russia, and the resultant feeling that these troops have been used by the Nazis to bear the brunt of recent Nazi retreats in the Stalingrad-Don River area, in the same way that Italian troops were used by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in his retreat from Egypt.

2. Loss of Transylvania to Hungary.

3. Economic exploitation of Rumania by Hitler and Premier Ion Antonescu.

1,000,000 Mobilized

A recent London radiocast estimated that Rumania had mobilized a million men and had lost 300,000 of them in casualties. The Russian estimate was even higher, with 472,000 casualties calimed out of 830,000 Rumanian troops on the Eastern Front.

The Rumanian Army is known to have lost many thousands of men at Odessa and Sevastopol. At Stalingrad, according to the Soviet Information Bulletin, they lost 18,000 in killed alone. Other thousands were trapped in the Caucasus. Subsequently the heaviest losses of any Axis troops in the Russian offensive on the Don bend were suffered by the Rumanians.

The Rumanians know this, and American correspondents in Russia report that Rumanian prisoners feel that they have been victimized by the Germans and by their own leaders. Brother Rumanians, in a broadcast exulting over the American drive in North Africa, commented:

"For two years we have been fighting for Hitler, for two years we have had our youths killed off for a cause which has long since ceased to be ours."

An Algiers report that the Nazis had been sending Rumanian troops to North Africa to help stem the United Nations armies brought this response from the secret station: "It is raving madness, because in Africa, or even Italy, our troops, being under German command, will be in implicit conflict with the troops of the British Empire and the United States, from whom, until the present, we could still hope to receive some assistance."

To offset Rumanian criticism of Nazi strategy, the German radio recently has been giving special credit to the Rumanian soldiers. They have also been mentioned frequently in the Nazis' military communiqués for the first time since they entered the war.

The loss of a large part of Transylvania, often termed "the cradle of Rumanian culture," is a cause of bitter opposition to the Antonescu dictatorship among Rumanian nationalists. The Nazis are reported to have offered Rumania the Russian province of Bessarabia and part of the Soviet Ukraine as compensation. But Rumanian rumors have it that the real Nazi intention is to take the remander of Transylvania and form an "autonomous" government for the whole region.

Moscow Radio says that official Rumanian propaganda has once more raised the question of the restoration of northern Transylvania and the establishment of a Greater Rumanian Empire. This must have been done in order to rally Rumanian sentiment behind the regime. The Germans, meanwhile, ostensibly favor the claim (for Rumanian consumption only), but ask Rumania first to increase its contribution to the "cause of European solidarity" by sending fresh troops to the Russian front.

The need for more troops was shown dramatically by this Vichy Radio report from Bucharest: "Insurgents no longer will be subject to penal measures. They will be sent directly to the front."

Nazi economic exploitation was described by the Brother Rumanians radio as follows: "Of the 30,000 tractors promised us by Germany, only 2,500 have been delivered in two years. . . . When Funk announced that they would pay us with tractors, he hurriedly got hold of our cattle, saying we would not need them any more. . . . The Germans, not having fooder to keep them alive, slaughtered them. . . . They increased their meat rations with cattle stolen from us, while we have neither meat, cattle, nor the tractors the Germans owe us."

Price Increases Cited

The official Rumanian Radio claims that prices have risen only 80 per cent during the war, but Brother Rumanians reports that the price of tea has risen 500 per cent. Rumanian food rations were cut early in October, at about the same time German rations were increased.

The clandestine station's answer to Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's plan to feed Germany well regardless of what happened to the rest of Europe: "Save your food. Remember that money is valueless. . . . Every one of us must hide as much food as he can. . . . Do not give the Germans anything. It is better to give food to dogs!"

Brother Rumanians starts all broadcasts with the phrase "for country, king and people," and ends with "keep your spirits up, Brother Rumanians!" The station favors the monarchy in its constitutional form, and makes no special appeal to peasants or workers. It is critical of Communism, but praises Russia's part in the war. It expresses no hatred of Bulgaria for annexing the Dubruja region.

Other sources than the secret radio confirm the rise of anti-Axis feeling in Rumania. Last summer, in Bucharest and other Rumanian cities, large-scale arrests of deserters and draft evaders were reported by both Axis and Allied radios. In November, there were persistent reports of incendiarism and arrests in the Ploesti oil fields, which were denied indignantly by the official Rumanian Radio.

In December, a report from Ankara said that Dr. Juliu Maniu, Peasant Party leader, had escaped from Rumania into Turkey and members of the Rumanian economic mission in Turkey were said to have been in touch with British and American diplomats there.

Repressive Measures

Repressive measures have been intensified. Every Rumanian religious group is suspect. The head of the Rumanian Orthodox Church has been replaced by a pro-Nazi puppet leader. Rumanian Catholic schools have been handed over to the German Volksgruppe, with the approval of Mihail Antonescu, Minister of Education and Propaganda.

As usual, however, the Jews suffered most. A recent Nazi radiocast to Europe said that "185,000 Jews have been deported from Rumania. By August, 1943, not a single Jew will be left in Rumania."

The radio materials cited were made available by the Office of War Information.

Officers Get Honor Medals

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Dec. 31. Delayed. (AP)—Two United States Major Generals, Lloyd R. Fredendall and Charles W. Ryder, today received the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" in the North African war.

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander awarded the medals. It also was understood that a similar medal went to Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, commander of the American Forces which landed in West Africa.

General Fredendall was commander of a center task force in the Oran area. General Ryder was responsible for the planning and execution of the attack of the eastern task force.

Vice Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, of Boston, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in connection with the landings in French Morocco.

For his leadership and heroism in hand-to-hand fighting on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, Col. Merritt A. Edison, of the Marine Corps, has received the Congressional Medal of Honor—the nation's highest tribute to a fighting man. He commanded the first Marine raider battalion with the first parachute battalion attached, a force of approximately 800 men, which was assigned the mission of occupying and defending a position along a ridge located at about 1,000 yards south of the airfield on Guadalcanal, seized from the enemy on Aug. 8, 1942.

The War Department announced award of decorations to 38 officers and men for gallantry in the Southwest Pacific fighting, including Flying Fortress attacks on Japanese warcraft.

Women Return At Canada Ford

WINDSOR, Ontario, Jan. 2 (AP)—Thirty-seven women whose wage scale at the Ford Motor Company of Canada plant here caused a 6-day strike of 13,500 workers in November are back at work. They "are employed in such circumstances as not to make them subject to the provisions of the existing collective agreement," the special referee in the union-company dispute has ruled.

The issue was the employment of the 37 women at wages lower than those paid men.

Justice Charles P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario ruled that the women were clerical workers and as such are not affected by the company-union agreement.

Federal Food Stamps To End for Duration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Because the war has brought food shortages instead of surpluses and provided jobs for the unemployed, the Federal Food Stamp program, will be suspended, effective March 1, probably for the war's duration.

The Government will continue to make some food available for direct distribution among the unemployable, aged and physically handicapped needy, and also will continue providing foods for community school lunches and child day-care centers.

Dewey Stresses Postwar Jobs For All by Full Production

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2—The Thomas E. Dewey political legend upon which the national spotlight has played since the young lawyer from Owosso, Mich., delivered bludgeon blows at Manhattan's organized underworld and its link with Tammany Hall as 1935 special prosecutor appointee, today had turned the page to the governorship chapter with Mr. Dewey's induction as Empire State executive here yesterday.

Mr. Dewey took over the key administrative post of the 48 states as forty-seventh New York Governor and first Republican incumbent in 20 years with a State-wide radiocast commitment that put emphasis on winning the war, but gave serious accounting to State responsibility in the period of postwar demobilization and reconstruction.

Not only force of arms, but force of ideas was necessary, the new Governor stressed, to put down "the reaction against liberal society which our enemies represent."

"To win the conflict of ideas is the greater end and the ultimate victory," he said. "To win that victory we shall need to recognize and constantly amend the shortcomings of our own society."

Primary objective, Mr. Dewey declared, was to "lead the way in translating into productive effort the indomitable will to victory among our people," and he said his administration would make it a chief aim to insure for the triumphant return from war of our armed forces "something better than the hopeless period of government-made work and relief of which they have seen so much in the past decade."

In Line With Previous Progress

Successor to a Democratic governorship trio that has given New York ranking place in liberal and progressive law-making, Mr. Dewey's introductory blue-print pledged full co-operation with the national government in every phase of state aid of the war program. It stressed, however, that, "in recognizing the need for joint action, your State will neither evade nor surrender its responsibility." The postwar period, he said, would see a call to end the "unprecedented expansion" of Federal activity on the economic and social welfare fronts for "fair and intelligent" co-operation by each branch of government.

"We are fighting this war for our form of liberal society . . . ," he continued. "We seek security from the economic hazards of large-scale industrialization. But we cannot rely solely upon government for that security. Only in a society which gives scope and opportunity to individual initiative can we expect to continue the economic progress that has made our country unique. Only in a society which provides economic freedom can we preserve our other freedoms."

While his detailed program is reserved for convening of the 1943 Legislature on Jan. 6, where he will have a strong Republican majority, the new governor outlined a program that makes integral with State wartime tasks recognition of the "overwhelming aspiration of the masses of people everywhere" for a postwar society "which combines political and economic freedom with an ever greater measure of security." It was his determination, he said, to bring about work under private initiative for every man without other limit than skill and ability, instead of government-made work and relief.

Postwar Job Plans

"The new administration of your State," he said, "is committed to the proposition that our society must provide full employment through full production."

Governor Dewey included among administrative directives civic reconstruction of obsolescent areas in the state's cities where the rebuilding of deterioriated areas, he urged, would need the genius and productivity of private enterprise on a large scale; preparation for prompt and full use of technological advance in commerce, agriculture and industry; adjustment of tax procedures to ease the "staggering" citizen burdens of federal levies; revision of the state vocational and general education system to meet war needs; continuous improvement of labor-management relations, a bar to distinction of race, creed and color, and "above all, vigorous leadership in work and sacrifice to make ever greater the public unity."

The inaugural ceremonies were well-flanked by party patronage-seekers for the political turn of clock, but the day passed without appointment incident beyond promotion of Justice Frederick P. Close, of the Appellate Division, second department, as successor to Presiding Justice Edward Lazansky, retired.

Inducted with the governor, to whom the oath of office was administered by Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals, were his elective colleagues: Lieut.-Gov. Thomas W. Wallace, of Schenectady; Atty.-Gen. Nathaniel Goldstein, of New York City, and Frank C. Moore, of Kenmore.

Editors Portray Another Year Of Confidence and Sacrifice

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—A determined America that still has sacrifices ahead to face was pictured in a special New Year's Eve broadcast by nine editors who expressed confidence in the country's military outlook for 1943.

Lauding the nation's accomplishments in its first year of war, these editors, representing some of the country's outstanding papers, spoke from their offices in various cities shortly before midnight in a broadcast by WEAF and the NBC network.

Erwin D. Canham, Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, in Boston, said that during the past year the members of our armed forces "have proved that the Americans of our generation have all the courage and endurance and sacrifice and wit that Americans have had down through our fine years."

By "the dynamic force of democratic faith," said William Allen White, Editor of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette, the United States has accomplished in 12 months what the totalitarian states have taken 12 years to do.

Paul Scott Mowrer, Editor of the Chicago Daily News, said that more effort and sacrifice are demanded of the civilian population than ever before: he said that for 1943 "it is our hope, with the aid of our Allies, to break the power of Hitler. After that, Japan."

A warning that America must concentrate now on winning the war in preference to attempting the solution of peace problems was voiced by Lawrence C. Martin, Managing Editor of the Denver, Colo, Post. He added that winning the war is not alone the job of the men at the front, "it's a job for factory, farm, shipyard and every heart on the home front."

From his editorial chair of the Kansas City Star, H. J. Haskell said the Midwest recognized as its province the supplying of the nation's food, and he added that there would be no faltering in the task.

Pointing out that Americans have done "some grumbling in the good old democratic way," Mr. Haskell said this has not affected the nation's war effort.

In a note of encouragement for the future, W. S. Gilmore, Editor of the Detroit News, said that in a great war the worse year for a democracy like ours is the first year. He pointed out that "we have survived that first year."

John Paschall, Editor of the Atlanta Journal, warned that material comforts and necessities mean little without international peace and justice.

"Our soldiers can and will bring us victory, but can we promise them, even here in the United States, a government, an economy and a civilization worthy of their bravery and sacrifice?" he asked.

Charles Merz, Chief Editorial Writer of the New York Times, said that "as a people we are determined, and we are hopeful, and we have found a certain kind of happiness in a new faith in ourselves and a new appreciation of our destiny."

An expression of our war aims would serve as a powerful weapon against our enemies, Ralph Coghlan, editorial page editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, said. He pointed out that Hitler had capitalized on his "new order," and Japan had profited from its description of the "Oriental co-prosperity sphere."

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Arts in Sweden

By Maurice Feldman

In Sweden, as in no other country, theatrical producers have been profoundly interested in what was taking place outside the country's borders. Sweden has indeed kept windows open toward the world, and the question is if the fresh winds have not come in so strongly that they sometimes have chilled attempts to express dramatically Swedish life and character.

Other countries, large and small, primarily develop their own drama. In Scandinavia, Denmark, Norway and Finland, as long as they were free, concentrated on their own repertoires. But in Sweden, it has been customary to say that there is no Swedish drama. The Swedes look to Strindberg as being the sole embodiment of Swedish drama. The greatness of Strindberg overshadows such dramatics as Tor Hedberg, the author of "Johan Ulfstjerna," Hjalmar Bergman, and Paer Lagerkvist

True, Swedish dramatists are not sufficiently anchored in the people. They have not enough tried to express that which was unique with the Swedish people, and even when they started trying, they did not receive any real encouragement. It took seven years for Wilhelm Moberg's rustic drama, "The Wife," to be played at the Dramatic Theater, and his other peasant plays have received recognition slowly.

But during the last year, a change could be observed in the repertory of the Swedish theaters. Last season, a dozen new Swedish plays were performed, and most of them were well received by the public. In various parts of the country this year, the theaters are beginning the season with Swedish programs. The State Theater in Gothenburg, which has shown little interest in Swedish work, has three Swedish plays in a row and is preparing a fourth for the coming spring 1943.

The Royal Dramatic Theater in Stockholm has opened the season with a dramatization of Wilhelm Moberg's novel, "Ride in the Night." It is a powerful description of how the freedom-loving peasants, during the time of Queen Christiana, were threatened with serfdom under German masters who had royal permission to utilize them as tax objects. It is a work calculated to give confidence in the strength of the people.

The dramatization comes at a time when 50,000 copies of the book have been sold—a record edition for Swedish conditions. For that matter, it has never before happened that a season's opener at the Dramatic Theater has been sold out two weeks in advance, as it was the case this year. The play will soon have premiers in Gothenberg and Haelsingborg, and the National Theater will tour with the play to about 60 different places.

In current Swedish books the subjects are set to a large extent in past centuries. 25,000 kroner, the largest price ever given in a Swedish literary contest, was presented for a novel on the Finnish war of 1808-09. Astrid Vaering, the author, is by no means a newcomer. Her first book, "The Frost," set in the 17th century, was widely read. "Katinka" is the title of her prize-winning novel, and the setting is a city in the province of Norrland—her home province. In 1809, the Russians came into the Norrland coast, and the novel tells of a middle-class girl in the city who fell in love with a Russian prisoner of war.

Harry Blomberg, who wrote a powerful novel on the Swedish emigration to Russia during the time of Gustaf III, has just written a new book, entitled "Master Jacob."

Master Jacob in real life was dean Jacob Boethius, who fought for freedom of conscience against royal dictates during the first years of reign of Charles III. He was sentenced to death in 1698 for his criticism of the monarchy, but the sentence was commuted to life-time imprisonment at Noetsborg in Finland. He was kept there until 1710, when he was liberated.

In the field of art, the National Museum in Stockholm has opened an exhibition at Straengnaes which gives a cross section of Swedish painting up to the present. It is hoped that this exhibition will be shown in other parts of the country.

Swedish composers have brought home from their summer vacations many new works. The scent of wood and sea is unmistakeably associated with Swedish music. Alfvén is composing at his home in Leksand, and his long awaited Fifth Symphony is beginning to take final form. Oskar Lindberg's opera, "The Outlawed," will come to the Royal Opera House in January. Moses Pergament has set lyrics by Froeding. Dag Wirén has been composing music for the films, Hilding Rosenberg has completed a concerto for viola and strings, and Kurt Atterberg has just finished his Symphony No. 7. H. M. Melchers has gathered inspiration in the Northern archipelago, outside Stockholm, while Goestra Nystroem has written a suite, "Songs of the Sea," during sailing trips along the West Coast.

Vandamm

A Scene From "The Russian People"

The Theater Guild's production of the Simonov war play is currently on view at the Guild Theater in New York. The picture shows Rudolph Anders and Harold Dyrenforth directing Nazi guards to arrest Eleonora Mendelssohn and Margaret Waller, as E. A. Krumschmidt looks on.

New Year With Koussevitzky

By L. A. Sloper

To introduce the New Year, Dr. Koussevitzky chose the following list for the eleventh program of the Boston Symphony season: the Introduction and Wedding March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or;" Moussorgsky's Prelude to "Khovanstchina;" Shostakovitch's Sixth Symphony, and Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and the "Meistersinger" Prelude.

The Russian half of the program, as played yesterday afternoon, offered various pleasures. Rimsky's lively measures, full of good tunes and gay rhythms and bright colors, constituted the first and not the least of these. The brilliant performance set them forth in their most ingratiating aspect.

That greater member of the Russian "Five," Moussorgsky, was appropriately represented by the exquisite "Khovanstchina" Prelude, which was realized with a beauty of tone and a subtlety of inflection that even this conductor and this orchestra, it seemed yesterday, have seldom equalled.

Incidentally, both these items served also to remind us how much certain successors owed to their composers, who were the rebels of their time, and who were looked down upon by many of their contemporaries as amateurs because they did not follow the German tradition of Russian music. Yet but for them, two later rebels, Stravinsky and Debussy, could hardly have made their contributions to music. Today, listening to these two excerpts, you can see the features of their descendants being formed.

The position of Shostakovitch is less clear, and not because of any strangeness or obscurity in the Sixth Symphony, however it may seem to Mr. Stokowski as quoted in the program book. Indeed, it is the obviousness of the symphony that makes one feel that to precede it with the Rimsky and Moussorgsky numbers was no kindness to its composer.

For although the excerpts from the earlier composers are less extensive, they contain more of musical value; and although perhaps suspect because they were designed for use in the theater rather than the concert hall, they nevertheless possess the qualities necessary for a musical work of art. They have recognizable melodies, perceptible rhythmic patterns, and logical form. Incidentally, they have color and charm and conciseness.

Shostakovitch's truncated Sixth, on the other hand, is melodically banal, rhythmically spasmodic, and amorphous. Moreover, it is drab, dull, and discursive. Mr. Burk reports in the program book that Dr. Koussevitzky is using in the current performances a score embodying numerous alterations of detail by the composer. I am afraid that more radical changes are needed.

The piece has some pleasant moments, but its composer has been wanting in self-criticism. He seems unable to distinguish between a theme of flowing line or pregnant character and a mere succession of notes. His use of rhythmic figures that are now commonplace cannot conceal this thematic poverty, nor can his dissonances make us forget the shapelessness of the entire work.

It would appear that Shostakovitch has more erudition than imagination. He employs the machinery of his great predecessors, but his results are less impressive than theirs. And when he changes the rules by writing a symphony that begins with a Largo which constitutes half the entire work, he is merely distorting a classic form without convincing us that the distortion brings something of originality and value into musical history.

Finally, Shostakovitch really should not try to be witty, as the resemblance of his last movement to that of Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony suggests he is doing. It is just not his métier.

League of Composers Birthday

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Whether 20 years is a long or a short time in music may depend on the preferences of the individual—let us say as between Okeghem and Mark Blitzstein. For the New York Philharmonic - Symphony, which goes blithely on celebrating its one hundredth and first season, 20 years ago was only yesterday. For the League of Composers, which has been observing an anniversary with the performance of specially composed birthday music, it is to all intents and purposes the sum total of time, save of course that inevitable remnant that is still to be.

From its inception two decades ago, the League has been preoccupied primarily with "modern music." That this same modern music can possibly have been with us so long may be something of a shock to the youngest of its paladins and thurifers, though certainly not to those relics of an incredible past when composers like Saint-saëns, D'Indy and even Tchaikovsky and Dvořák were spoken of and written about as the "moderns."

They were never "moderns," however, for the League. When it hoisted its banner in 1923 the brave new world of music had consigned them to a very stuffy limbo and was charting a new course in the freshly discovered seas of atonality and polytonality. Sails were trimmed to the new linear counterpoint and there was a deal of tacking that was known as "Back to Bach."

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The League became something of a composers' laboratory. New works, both European and American, were presented by the score, and the tribulations of music critics mounted and multiplied accordingly. How to hear long programs made up entirely of unfamiliar and generally experimental music and then write anything informative or even intelligible about them—the tendency being for one work to cancel the effect of another, under such circumstances—became one of problems that tested not merely the ingenuity but the stamina of the city's reviewers. But it was first-rate training for labors of writing about the International Festivals of Contemporary Music, the last but one of which was held in New York and presented the equivalent of a League of Composers program every day—for a week straight!

Now, after its honoring of many composers, the League has been honored by the composers. It might be argued that the results were much the same, since what came out of the new deal was what was produced by the old—programs of modern music. There have been two such in recent weeks, with all the music particularly designed to fit into the scheme of a birthday tribute. So far as has come to light, no one of the 12 composers represented made any use of the "Happy Birthday" song that is a matter of everyday experience; but one (Louis Gruenberg) did exploit the possibilities of "The Man on the Flying Trapeze" in his "Five Variations on a Popular Tune." Otherwise the new compositions performed have included almost everything from snatches of nursery lays to a Praeludium Salutatiorum.

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The last-named, in sober and conservative guise, was performed at the opening of the second concert on last Monday night, with Arthur Shepherd conducting a small ensemble of strnig and woodwind players in his own music. He was the first of four composer-conductors to appear on the platform at this event, the others being Lazare Saminsky, Douglas Moore and Bernard Wagenaar. Mr. Saminsky's work was called "Rye Septet with Voice," the singer of his two lines of text (derived from Sydney Lanier) being Maria Maximovitch. Mr. Moore's composition was a Quintet for wind instruments that closed with an amusing march. Mr. Wagenaar had a Concertino to make known and musicians to present it. There were two other new works—Virgil Thomson's "Portraits for Harpsichord" and Roy Harris' "Three piano Pieces"—and these had to be given without the platform aid of the composers. They were neatly taken care of by Ralph Kirkpatrick, in the one instance, and Johanna Harris in the other.

On the program of 18 days earlier the composers (besides Mr. Gruenberg, whose variations are mentioned above) were Walter Piston, Darius, Milhaud, Aaron Copland, Frederick Jacobi and Bohuslav Martinů. Mr. Piston contributed a Quintet for flute and strings, Mr. Milhaud a String Quartet (his No. 11), Mr. Copland his "Birthday Piece on Cuban Themes" for two pianos, Mr. Jacobi "Three Excerpts from the Prophet Nehemiah" for voice and two pianos (Marjorie Lawrence was the singer); and Mr. Martinů his "Madrigal Sonata" for flute, violin and piano.

Whether any of this music, expert though much of it was, will have other than its birthday significance need not be predicted on the basis of its cordial first reception, since this came largely as from one composer to another. The audience at the second concert was one that had been invited to attend a reception in honor of our contemporary luminaries; and our contemporary luminaries were there in such numbers as to make certain that no one—and that would include most effulgent of the array of colleagues—could possibly be disappointed.

New Disney Tricks in 'Saludos'

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood, Calif.

Walt Disney's "Saludos Amigos," which will reach the screen in this country some time after the first of the year, is a 3,376-foot melange of strange but not incompatible elements. It combines straight color photography with studio animation. In addition, English, Portuguese, and Spanish are employed to tell what it is all about. As if this were not enough, the picture, after some 30 minutes, breaks out into music.

Disney took artists and cameramen to South America last year as a part of the Nelson Rockefeller effort to establish cultural relations. The troupe traveled in several South American countries, made sketches, took pictures, met a few celebrities, and came home. What cultural advantages for the United States were acquired during the trip must await the reception of the film in North America. It is already reported a hit in South America, where it has been released.

The picture is divided into four parts which have no real relation but which are joined by the real-life photographs of the travelers. These are (1) a sequence with Donald at Lake Titicaca in the Andes, (2) the story of a little plane called Pedro, (3) a sequence with Goofy as a Gaucho, based more or less on the drawings of F. Molina Compos, and (4) a Brazilian sequence with Donald and a new Disney creation, José Carioca, a parrot of considerable attainments.

Disney is at present in Mexico making his second film under the Rockefeller aegis. This one, to be known as "Surprise Package," again incorporates live action with animation.

The studio, meanwhile, is carrying on with a full-length picture of "The Gremlins," and with Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's "Victory Through Air Power." Major Seversky himself was at the studio for some time supervising this.

A 24,000-foot Navy picture called "Aerology" is also in work, and will be followed by another of the same length called "Rules of the Nautical Road," the titles of which are self-explanatory. The first will, by animation, take apart thunder, fog, ice, rain, clouds, etc., so that young aviators in schoolrooms may see what they will later encounter in the air. The latter tackles the subject of marine navigation. Both are training films and will not be shown to the public.

Dozens of other one-reel films, about which the studio has been cautioned to issue no publicity, are also in process. About the only one-reelers the studio cares to mention at present are (1) a picture about corn, called "The Grain That Built a Hemisphere," (2) a film called "Water Supply," and (3) another called "The Winged Scourge," all for South American release.

The studio is, in fact, producing only a small number of entertainment films, about 10 per cent of its total output, which, this year, is some 300,000 feet of film, as against a normal peacetime output of 30,000.

The mixture of animation and real-life photography is being heralded as the latest thing in movie-making, and the Disney people are frank to say they expect great things from it. "The Gremlins," from all reports, will be the test.

Composers, Performers, Critics

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

These live composers can be very trying. The critic, to say nothing of the concertgoer, is never quite sure what they are going to do next. While any ordinary English citizen who creates a disturbance can be arrested by the police for disorderly conduct and committing a breach of the peace—or even for wilfully annoying his fellows—musically respectable, orthodox, law-abiding listeners are without any legal remedy against composers who have the hardihood to commit such offenses under their victims' very ears and noses.

The law itself, in fact, is if anything, on the side of the disturbers of the musical peace. As one of our foremost critics regretfully points out, the average British jury knows less than nothing about art: all it knows is that something has been said about somebody which, however true it may be, is likely to lower him in public esteem; and it sympathetically awards him damages accordingly. Not that one can recall any instance of a critic or a listener being sued by a composer for libel or defamation of musical character. And it should always be remembered that whatever anyone may say of a composer, it is nothing compared with what composers say about one another.

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A lot of trouble might be saved if only composers would compose as their professional critics think they should. After all, critics are the policemen, if not the final arbiters of art; but their authority and ability even to direct the musical traffic is questioned. W. S. Gilbert sang "Ah, take one consideration with another, a policeman's lot is not a happy one!" One more consideration to "take" has been provided by Artur Schnabel. For him, it seems, the only people who really matter in the musical world are the composers, the performers, and the teachers.

Certainly the critic is usually less decorative to look at than the concert hall fireman in his uniform, nor perhaps does he possess the platform personality of the gentleman who opens and shuts the piano. Debussy, who had himself followed the calling, describes the critic as one of those worthy folk who know nothing about music and can therefore approach the subject with true disinterestedness.

Altogether, composers and performers seem to take a very poor view of Their Unimportances the Press. Fewer protests are heard from teachers, but they are less in the public eye and live surrounded and protected by that imitation which is the sincerest flattery. One has met singers who gave the impression that they would gladly go to the stake in defense of their teacher's "infallible" method of voice production. And one has often met people who would go almost as far not to hear the "infallible" results.

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But the critic has had his friends even among the composers. In an article published in 1920 the English composer, Holst, wrote: "It is impossible to overrate the real Critic. The critical faculty is as important, as necessary . . . as the imaginative one. The real Critic is always accessible to ideas; he is never impatient of them, only impatient of the absence of them." The one drawback to this handsome acknowledgment is, of course, that it postulates the ideal critic, the Critic whom the composer invests with a capital C. Holst's rather embarrassing last sentence brings one to the cause of these discursive remarks circling one of the many curious phenomena of our contemporary musical life, on which, incidentally, Holst throws a useful light.

The occasion was a concert given by the Royal Philharmonic Society, when a first performance was given of a new version of Bartók's Concerto for two pianos, percussion and orchestra. Some of the audience, at least some of the critics, had heard the original version, as a Sonata for two pianos and percussion, at the International Society for Contemporary Music London Festival in 1938, when it was noticed in these columns.

Bartok himself had explained that the percussion parts throughout play a role equal in importance to that of the two pianos: "The percussion has several functions; in many cases it merely supplies an additional tone color to that of the pianos; in others it strengthens important accents; occasionally it adds contrapuntal figuration to the piano parts, and frequently the tympani and xylophone take the lead and actually play the themes."

These explanatory remarks clearly reveal the composer's aesthetic aim—the formal structure of the work is of secondary interest. They also indicate the role of the orchestra in the new version. The dynamic qualities of the work are remarkable and there are passages in which rhythm and color seem to become one and the same thing. It is perhaps arguable that the new version is too big for its musical size, but little ground is left for the critic who is "only impatient of the absence" of ideas. But in some quarters the critical reception of the work was a queer commentary on Holst's assertion that the real critic is always accessible to ideas and is never impatient of them.

Perhaps Holst was right when he said that the Philistine—he accepted the ordinary definition, "inaccessible to and impatient of ideas"—was to be found in all of us and that he is as strong in artists (not to mention critics) as in the man in the street. Painters are often inaccessible to music and musicians to pictures, but "the "biggest and wildest Philistines I know," declared Holst, "are those who are either Modernist or Classical"—those for whom music either begins or ends with, say, Beethoven, Brahms, or Wagner.

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History shows that for inaccessibility composers can easily hold their own with critics. Tchaikovsky's opinion of Brahms, Mendelssohn's low opinion of Berlioz, and, lowest of all, Berlioz's opinion of Bach and Handel, with dozens of other examples, all prove that Philistines can move in the highest musical circles. On the whole, composers, whatever the provocation, do not seem justified in adopting too haughty an attitude toward criticism. Admittedly, Philistines may be found in the most Olympian circles of musical criticism, but that these are their favorite haunts may be an overstatement.

Until performers cease to read their press notices it is unlikely that the critics will cease from troubling. So far as the Bartók work is concerned, he would be a churlish critic indeed who hesitated to proffer high praise to Sir Adrian Boult and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the two pianists, Louis Kentner and Ilona Kabos, the two percussion players, E. Gillegin and F. Bradshaw, and, not least, the Royal Philharmonic Society for its defiance of the Philistines.

And Memory Gild the Past

By Harold Hobson

London

The other day in London Sir John Martin-Harvey sold the effects and properties with which all over the world he has during the last 40 years presented such mighty relics of the romantic drama as "The Only Way" and "The Breed of the Treshams."

The high-crowned hat he used to wave at the gate of Dr. Manette's Soho garden as he cried "To Paris"; the chair in which Mr. Lorry sat before the fire, as Carton, standing beside him and meditating the sacrifice he had already resolved to make for Lucie and Charles Darnay, lamented his wasted youth; the red and streaming sun which flooded the stage back-cloth with spreading light as Carton again, with Sir John's famous rising inflection of the voice, uttered his last words, "It is a far, far better thing that I do than I have ever done"—all these things, and many others, are now doubtless scattered to the four winds, never to be reassembled again except perhaps in the dusty recesses of some museum.

I first saw Martin-Harvey in 1915 or 1916, at the Lyceum Theater in Sheffield. He appeared in two of his smaller productions, "David Garrick" and "A Cigaret-Maker's Romance." Owing to the interruptions of the war he did not in those days carry such heavy pieces as "The Only Way" round the country. There were too many difficulties in the transportation of scenery. (In this connection, it is interesting to observe that, even during the worst days of the 1940 blitz, Ivor Novello was able to tour "The Dancing Years," which is probably a larger production than "The Only Way."

So I did not see the stage adaptation of Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" until about 1919. I saw it three or four times in the nineteen-twenties, and again in the fall of 1932. I have not seen it since. Now I shall never see it again. I am glad to think that that last performance at the King's, Hammersmith, was particularly satisfactory. The audience was big, and very enthusiastic. Sir John had played Sydney Carton about 4,000 times in the previous 34 years, yet he retained all the old passion and humor, all the old Bohemian rascality and good nature and spectacular heroism.

I have never concealed my conviction that Martin-Harvey's Carton is the most exciting, the most moving, and altogether the finest thing I have ever seen in the theater. At the same time it is quite clear that the most eminent critics do not agree with me on this point. Humbert Wolfe, writing of Oxford, said "Cities less fair have been more greatly praised," and performances in every way inferior to Sir John's Carton have been more warmly applauded—in print, if not in the theater: for here, I am happy to say, audiences, at least in the provinces and Dominions, have shown themselves wiser than authors.

Still, the chilliness of the critics is disappointing. All that Beerbohm has to say of "The Only Way" in his collected work is that it did not end happily; and Agate, so full of reminiscences of Bernhardt, and on occasion of Irving, never goes to Martin-Harvey for a similitude or a memory. This neglect is possibly due to the fact that Sir John's greatest work was achieved in the romantic tradition, which is alien to the sympathies of that—now rather more than middle-aged—school of dramatic criticism which, beginning with Shaw and Archer, held the field until comparatively recently.

Moreover, great actors have often had to endure a certain lack of sympathy from those who have written about them. Shaw and Archer invariably derided Irving. Many people recorded that Kean had a squeaky voice. As for Garrick—"this little parasite" is what Smollett called him; "the completest little doll of a figure—the prettiest little creature," said Cibber contemptuously; and "He never could stand still—he was a great fidget," was the verdict passed on him by that royal connoisseuer, George III. Perhaps, after all, the clapped hand counts for more than the printed word.

Persian Miniatures

Persian Miniatures, by Eric Schroeder. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard University Press. $8.

Eric Schroeder, Keeper of Islamic Art at the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, has prepared this fully-illustrated volume as a means of discoursing on the subject of Persian illustration from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century. The commentary is based upon the Persian miniatures in the Fogg Museum.

Mr. Schroeder has prepared his material with the fastidiousness and circumspection that characterize the modern art historian at his very best. None but a connoisseur of equally intense application to this fascinating theme may really estimate the full measure of Mr. Schroeder's accomplishment. For the layman the book provides an intelligent introduction and survey. Indeed, Mr. Schroeder's Introduction of a little more than a dozen pages should be assigned to every student of art to be read carefully and absorbed.

The author provides information that serves as a keynote. He tells, for example, about concepts and procedures of Persian miniature painting which go back into the reaches of the pre-Islamic past. Later, Persian pictures were influenced by Chinese painting. In the "classic" Persian painting, between 1390 and about 1570, the great monuments share certain qualities. "The graces, and not the passions, are its themes, nor is there any sign that its subjects were much matter of emotion to the artists."

Everything was idealized; hyperbole was propriety. Nature and man were represented at the utmost moment of grace and splendor. The great Timurid patron required that the artist present a diagram and a study of his work. The design must be "tight, immovably fast and strong—like the ropes of a well-pitched tent—and thoroughly cooked and ripened."

Mr. Schroeder deduces that the merit of design lies in a combination of conventional proportion with grave and vitality. The student of art history learns that this principal prevails in cultures of different lands of different ages. However, in practice the results, according judiciously with these principles, are never the same. The Timurids would not have approved of the coarse and blunt methods used by some modern painters, nor would they have sanctioned the naïveté of our popular primitives.

When the great master, Bihzad, appeared in 1740, changes occured in style and repertoire. With the accession of Shah Abbas I. in 1587 there appeared "an enthusiasm for the showy rather than the minute, for strong rather than exact color harmonies."

There is a chart of successions and influences in Persian painting, a full descriptive catalogue, a bibliography, a glossary, and clear black-and-white reproductions of the Fogg miniatures. D. A.

'Helen of Troy' a Hit

David Lichine's new ballet, "Helen of Troy," received its world premiere in Detroit, by Ballet Theater en route, and according to the local press, scored a decided hit. It is said to be uproariously funny, kidding the famous legend, the interpolated P. M. of a Faun, and ballet itself. Baronova has the double role of Venus and Helen, Dolin that of Paris, Jerome Robbins plays Mercury, and Simon Semenoff, Menelaus.

This ballet was first done by Michel Fokine last summer, twice presented in Mexico City, and then for some reason dropped. After Fokine's passing, Lichine was engaged to revise it, but ended in making a completely new version. Marcel Vertes' décor and costumes have been retained, however, and the score is still that of Offenbach's operetta, "La Belle Hélène."

Film for Toumanova

Tamara Toumanova, now living with her mother in Beverly Hills, Calif., is to have a new film story written for her by Casey Robinson, who is also forming his own producing company to make the picture. Toumanova will herein make her screen debut as an actress, it is said. She has already appeared in one Broadway musical.

Dancers in Hollywood

Katherine Dunham dances with Jack Benny's "Rochester" in the new all-star variety film show, "Star Spangled Rhythm," which also boasts ballerina Vera Zorina.

David Lichine is to be seen in Gregory Ratoff's song and dance picture, originally called "Something to Shout About," renamed "Through Thick and Thin," for which he also staged the dances.

Paul Draper has made a movie short, recently released, with Ruby Keeler for partner.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY
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ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Several Paramount Points Face U. S. G. A. Executives

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The third annual meeting of the United States Golf Association while this country was at war is slated for next Saturday in New York. The first was in 1918, second last year and now this time, unless the unexpected occurs within the next few days. The annual meeting of 1917 was another war session, to all intents and purposes, for we were on the verge of war then, and the national championships were called off that year, as well as in 1918. The Spanish-American war of 1898 just missed being included, but the national open championship was played that year while the war was in progress and the peace protocol was signed before the time of the national amateur and the women's.

One year, ago, a month prior to the annual meeting, came Pearl Harbor. The national golf organization had to decide whether to schedule national championships and decided contrarywise, but did conduct, for war welfare, the Hale-America Open tournament which was in the nature of a National Open, though with no title at stake. Ben Hogan won it, brilliantly, and nearly $25,000 was garnered for the welfare fund.

No Hale-America

This year, as nearly as can be gleaned, there will be no attempt at a Hale-America, and of course, no national championships. The U. S. G. A. will do everything in its power to promote welfare exhibition matches and urge its member clubs to conduct tournaments with a welfare or war bond angle. Many thousands of dollars were reaped that way in the last World War and this past year witnessed a duplication of such efforts, besides stimulating the sale of large amounts of war bonds.

One might assume that the number of delegates to the coming meeting, from clubs all over the country, will be few. Nevertheless, there will be some important matters for them to discuss and for the U.S.G.A. officials to consider, for the national organization is not without its own problems and not unmindful of its duty to try to think up and work out measures beneficial both to its member clubs and the various state and district associations of the land.

The annual report on membership undoubtedly will show an appreciable falling-off in membership, just as is true of the various subsidiary associations. It is surprising how many clubs, in their process of financial retrenchment, balk at the $30 a year dues in the U.S.G.A. for clubs operating 18 holes or more, and $15 for clubs operating less than 18 holes.

Adopted Last Year

This reduction for the clubs under 18 holes was adopted last year, but it is noticeable that where, prior to this concession, membership in the national body had climbed to 1134 clubs on Nov. 30, 1930, they had decreased to 817 at the end of the fiscal year of 1941, and it is assumable that the annual report of the membership committee to be submitted next week will show a falling-off from that total, maybe quite substantial.

Under these circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that the officers and executive committee members already have some programme in mind for trying to check this tendency and urge upon the clubs that for the best interests of the game, its complete control by the national organization and the benefits the clubs derive from the management and co-operation of their district bodies, they should try to cut financial corners in other ways than by cancelling membership in either the U.S.G.A. or their district associations.

When you stop to think of it, an extra charge of 10 cents a year—think of it, 10 cents—levied upon each member in a club with a membership roster of 300 would take care of the yearly dues in the U. S. G. A., and an individual charge of 25 cents would pay the club's dues in the Massachusetts Golf Association, a total matter of 35 cents for each member.

Another matter which might be considered at the annual meeting, or by the executives either then or subsequently, is how best to quell a tendency on the part of some clubs, hard hit by loss of members, offering special inducements for golfers to resign from other clubs to join theirs. Furthermore, there might be formulated some sort of appeal to individual golfers to retain their memberships in clubs, even though they are so busy that they do not have the same opportunities that they once had of using the courses and club quarters. After all, there is such a thing as club loyalty as well as national patriotism.

Ensign Wolcott Hurdles Winner At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Ensign Fred Wolcott of Georgia Navy Pre-flight won undisputed possession of the Sugar Bowl record for the 120-yard high hurdles Friday by clearing the timbers in 14.1 seconds before a slim crowd of 300.

The former Rice Institute star, who jointly held the Sugar Bowl record in the high hurdles at 14.3 with Forrest Towns of Georgia, won with surprising ease over four opponents who had bettered the Sugar Bowl mark in dual meets.

Wolcott got off to a fast start and pulled steadily ahead of the field, beating Charles Hlad of Chicago to the tape by eight yards.

Gilbert Dodds, of Boston, National A. A. U. champion, beat Ensign Walter Mehl of Iowa Navy Pre-flight by 40 yards in the mile run.

Dodds, a divinity student running for the Boston Athletic Association, got the jump on the field and was never challenged. It was the third straight year Mehl finished second in the Sugar Bowl mile.

Spectators got their biggest treat in the three-mile run, won by Oliver Hunter III of Notre Dame. After trailing Fred Wilt for the first couple of miles, Hunter passed the Indiana University star on the ninth lap and then the lead changed hands four times before Wilt burned out down the final stretch. Hunter finished strong, winning by nearly 70 yards.

Russell Owen of Ohio State won the 440-yard run from Hugh Short of Georgetown in the straightaway. Boxed at the last turn, Owen fought into the clear and outsprinted Short to the tape by 10 yards.

Bruins Back In Front Of N. H. L. Race

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	11	8	6	28	90	86
Toronto	12	8	3	27	112	68
Detroit	10	6	6	26	76	60
Chicago	9	7	5	23	75	76
New York	7	14	2	16	74	110
Montreal	6	12	4	16	64	91

Results Dec. 31

Detroit 2, New York 0.

Results Jan. 1

Boston 2, Detroit 2.

Chicago 6, New York 5.

By the Associated Press

The Boston Bruins, with a Sprout line carrying the scoring burden while the famous Kraut line is in the service, stepped out in front of the National Hockey League pack last night by deadlocking the Detroit Red Wings.

Twice the Detroiters came from behind to draw abreast of the Bruins, but the final buzzer caught them in a 2-to-2 tie.

For almost three periods the New York Ranger-Chicago Blackhawk affair in the Illinois city also threatened to end in a deadlock, but Max Bentley hammered in a tally on a pass from brother Doug at 15:30 of the final session that brought the Hawks a 6-to-5 victory.

Detroit's efforts to stop the Bruins climaxed one of the best road trips in recent years for the Red Wings as goalie Johnny Mowers blanked the Rangers in New York, 2 to 0, the night before. It was the first shutout for the New Yorkers in 128 contests.

But last night it was goalie Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins who played the hero role by kicking out 38 Red Wing shots and allowing only two to pass him.

At Chicago, however, the two teams combined for a brief scoring show that indicated neither club carried a goal tender on its roster.

Bill Thoms registered for the Hawks at 10:10 of the final session to make the score 4 to 2 in favor of the Windy City outfit and at 15:30 Max Bentley rammed in the winning tally of the 6 to 5 contest.

Over the Blue Line

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Last night's 2-2 tie with Detroit was evidently quite satisfactory to the Bruins . . . It ended their losing streak at three and saw them inaugurate the new year by gaining a point and the league leadership again . . . Still, it is seven games now since the Bruins have won . . . They tied three in a row before losing three . . . Wings outshot Bruins more than two to one.

* * *

Johnny Crawfords goal was the result of another nifty bit of work by Bill Cowley . . . Bill slipped the puck between the defense and John roared in to pick it up . . . He looked like a forward on the play . . . Flash Hollett, who has seen better nights, gave Detroit its second goal when he passed directly to Carl Liscombe, who was all alone in front of Frankie Brimsek . . . When the Wings were short-handed in the first period, both teams scored . . . Mud Bruneteau beat Frankie on a breakaway, while Buzz Boll got his 16th tally less than minute later.

* * *

Approximately 6,000 of the 12,000 fans at the game filled out cards indicating their desire for an earlier starting time or their satisfaction with the present 8:30 face-off . . . Results of the tabulaton will be announced later . . . The Wings all said they were tired from having played in New York Thursday and then riding over to Boston in day coaches yesterday . . . As usual they left after the game last night in a last-minute rush to catch the 11 p. m. train for home . . . Bruins do not leave for Detroit until 7 p. m. tonight.

* * *

After Sunday's game in the Motor City, the Bruins have a week's layoff until Saturday when they go to Montreal . . . Sunday they play Toronto at the Garden here and Tuesday they will be at home to Chicago . . . The latter game with the Black Hawks will be the Bruins' second effort in behalf of the Red Cross . . . Bobby Bauer, who attended last night's game with his wife, Margaret, was given a royal welcome the minute he stepped into the Garden lobby . . . Sitting in Box 60, he was kept busy between periods signing autographs . . . He leaves for Canada tomorrow.

* * *

There have been only three shutouts in 67 games so far this season, and Johnny Mowers of the Wings has two of them to his credit . . . In addition to shutting out New York Thursday evening, he blanked the Bruins at Detroit last Nov. 1 . . . Trainer Win Green left yesterday for Florida because of illness in his family . . . He expects to be back in about two weeks . . . In the meantime, Assistant Trainer Hammie Moore will carry on alone . . . The Wings showed a newcomer last night in Cully Simon, a defenseman up from Indianapolis . . . Manager Jack Adams sent Bill Quackenbush to the Caps in his place.

Rose Bowl Gives Red Cross $50,000

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—The Rose Bowl football game has given $50,000 to the American Red Cross.

The gift, announced by the Tournament of Roses Association, the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference, the University of Georgia and the University of California at Los Angeles, was accepted in a telegram from Norman H. Davis, Red Cross chairman, in Washington.

Shooting Sam —By Pap'

EVERYTHING DROPS
Sam MELE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S SHARP-SHOOTING GUARD
SAM TIED THE RECORD FOR MADISON SQUARE GARDEN FOR ONE GAME WITH 26 POINTS
I'LL THROW HIM OUT AT SECOND
AN OUT-FIELDER ON THE VIOLET BALL TEAM, HE HAS SEVERAL MAJOR LEAGUE CLUBS INTERESTED
PAP'
AP Features

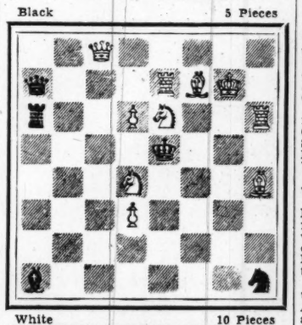
Chess - by F. R. Chevalier

January 2, 1943

Problem No. 2515

By Eric M. Hassberg, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

Black 5 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

2Q5/q3RBK1/r2PKt2R/4k3/3Kt3B/3P4/8/-b5kt

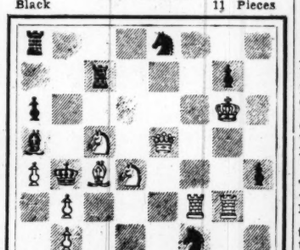
White to play and mate in two

(Specially contributed to the Second Informal Composing Tourney.)

Problem No. 2516

By W. Jacobs

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

r3kt3/2r3p1/p5K1/b1Kt1Q3/PkBKt3p/-1P3PR1/1P3kt2/3b1q2

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-mover, American Chess Bulletin, 1941.)

Solutions to Problems

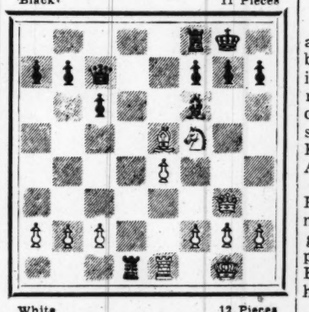
No. 2513. K-K7

No. 2514. 1. Q-B6 KxKt
2. B-Q6ch
1. ..... K-Kt6
2. Q-KB3ch
1. ..... P-Kt5
2. KtxKtPch
1. ..... threatens
2. Q-KB3ch

End-Game No. 645. Black wins: 1 . . . R-Ktch (Black); 2 K-R, Kt-B7ch; 3 QRxKt, R-R6ch, etc.

End-Game No. 646

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Capablanca-Tanerow, New York, 1910?)

1942 in Retrospect

By far the most important chess event in 1942 was the National Championship. This tournament, held in New York every two years, has up to now been S. Reshevsky's exclusive domain, he having won every event up to 1942. But in this year's play, he was tied by I. Kashdan another New Yorker, who, as a matter of fact, nearly won. He would have done so had Horowitz won his last round game with Reshevsky, as later analysis showed he should have. Reshevsky and Kashdan are now engaged in a match, which Reshevsky will probably win, since he leads by three games.

Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, retained the women's championship.

Another national event, the Open Championship, sponsored by the United States Chess Federation, and held this year at Dallas, Texas, did not attract either of the co-champions, A. Yanofsky, Canadian Champion, and H. Steiner, Pacific Coast Champion, tied for first and second with 16-1, closely followed by I. A. Horowitz with 15½-1½.

Reuben Fine, surely one of our strongest masters, found that government work in Washington did not permit him to compete in any major events.

The Fourth Annual Invitation Tournament at Ventnor City, New Jersey, was won by A. Yanofsky, 18-year-old Canadian, with 6½-2½. Second was J. Levin, Philadelphia, with 5½-3½.

The New York State Championship was won by I. A. Horowitz with 8-1, M. Hanauer being second with 7½-1½. L. R. Chauvenet, of Charlottesville, Va., won the Experts Section.

Two new events were sponsored by the United States Chess Federation: Rapid Transit Championship, won by R. Fine, 10-1; second, S. Reshevsky, 9-2; and the Amateur Championship, won by E. S. Jackson, 9-3, closely followed by H. Saperstein, I. Heitner, and L. R. Chauvenet, all 8½-3½.

Many local tournaments were held in various sections of the country: New England Championship, won by W. W. Adams; Boston Championship, won by Dr. G. Katz; Massachusetts championship, won by H. B. Daly; Massachusetts Schoolboy Championship, won by Charles E. Gennert, now a member of the champion Yale team; Manhattan Chess Club championship, won by S. Bernstein and F. Reinfeld, each 8-2; Marshall Chess Club championship, won by H. Seidman; Pennsylvania Championship, won by W. H. Steckel.

Other champions and the sections they represent are Bela Rozza, Texas; Judge B. C. Jenkins, Indiana; M. Palmer and L. Stolcenberg, co-champions, Michigan; R. Konkel, Minnesota; H. L. Marks, West Virginia; L. R. Chauvenet, Virginia.

Other state and sectional championships will be mentioned upon notice.

Yale won the Harvard-Yale-Princeton-Dartmouth team championship by defeating Harvard 4-0. The other colleges were unrepresented. Harvard won this event last year, The Intercollegiate Chess League was won by C. C. N. Y. in 1941, and the same team leads this year.

International chess competitions were understandingly limited. World-champion Alekhine won a double-round tournament at Salzburg, Austria, ahead of P. Keres, P. Schmidt and K. Junge, and E. Bogoljubow, who finished in the same order. M. Euwe, invited, did not play. Two South American tournaments had an international flavor because European experts, who did not return to Europe when war interrupted the 1939 International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires, competed: Mar del Plata, Argentine, won by M. Najdorf and H. M. Pilnik, each 13½-3½, followed by H. Stahlberg, 13-4, and Buenos Aires, won by Stahlberg, followed by Pilnik.

The Argentine championship was won by H. Rossetto, who defeated Carlos Guimard in a match 7-5. Dr. Walter Cruz retained his Brazilian championship, but could only draw his match with Pablo Duarte, 5-5.

There were no outstanding British chess events. Mrs. Menchik Stevenson, woman world champion, defeated J. Mieses, 77-year-old German master and expatriate, 6½-3½.

Dr. Rey Ardid won the Spanish National Tourney 6-1. A minor tournament in Paris was won by Matreff 7-0, with Znosko-Borowski not in the prize list.

The Russians held several important tournaments. At Sverdlovsk, 10,000 spectators watched a four-week tournament won by Ragosin, of Leningrad, with 9, followed by Petroff, of Latvia, with 7½. Botwinnik gave one of 10 lectures. S. Flohr shared the Tashkent championship with Taymanov, 16-year-old Leningrad boy.

Another Russian tournament, held in Moscow, has just been reported. The winner was V. Singslov, 21-year-old Aviation Institute student. Again 10,000 spectators, including Army men and officers, were present.

Chess is reported to be a compulsory subject for Russian officers.

Among chess books published during the year are "My Fifty Years of Chess" by Frank Marshall; "Chess for Fun and Chess for Blood," by Edward Lasker; "Keres' Best Games of Chess," by F. Reinfeld; "Capablanca's Immortal Games," by F. Reinfeld; and "A Sketchbook of American Chess Problemists," compiled by Alain White, Edgar W. Allen, and Burney M. Marshall.

A rival basketball coach referred to New York University as "the best of the metropolitan teams this season." This compliment brought a strong protest from Howard Cann, starting his twentieth season as Violet court tutor. "That fellow is simply trying to put the pressure on us," he said. "We're just a fair looking outfit."

Cann did concede that the N. Y. U. sophomore material was the best he has had come up in many seasons. As freshmen they scored 932 points in winning 14 of 15 games played. They lost only to St. John's yearlings, a team they later defeated.

"All positions remain wide open," advised Cann, "but sophomores Jerome Fleishman, who led the fresh scoring with 215 points, and John Regan, a center from Newton High, seem to have clinched starting positions. These two will probably team up with the three returning regulars from last year's team. The varsity holdovers are Sam Mele, guard; Albert Grenert, forward, a Holyoke boy who scored 288 points in his freshman year; and John Simmons, a guard."

Grid Bowl Results

By the Associated Press

Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0 (Rose Bowl).
Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7 (Sugar Bowl).
Alabama 37, Boston College 21 (Orange Bowl).
Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7 (Cotton Bowl).
Second Air Force 13, Hardin-Simmons 7 (Sun Bowl).
East All-Stars 13, West All-Stars 12.

$955,375 Bond Sale at Garden

The management of Boston Garden announces that the total purchased in War Bonds by persons who attended the "Ice Capades of 1943" War Bond matinee at the Boston Garden on Wednesday, Dec. 30, was $955,375.00.

The Garden was filled with enthusiastic bond purchasers who enjoyed the gala holiday presentation of the ice show.

Sports in Brief

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Up in the air for more than a month, the 1943 baseball questions of where to train in the spring and when to start the regular season are expected to come to earth Tuesday in a joint session—called by Commissioner K. M. Landis—of National and American League officials.

The meeting will be in Chicago's Palmer House, where the baseball men broke up their annual get-together early in December still pondering a letter from Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, in which he suggested curtailment of travel.

Landis, after conferring with Eastman in Washington, returned to Chicago Thursday night.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Williams College skiers won three of the first five places yesterday in a six-mile cross-country intercollegiate race. The contest was the first of four skiing events this week end in which 42 representatives of 13 colleges are participating.

David Brown, Williams, won the cross-country race in 54 m., 35.2 s.

* * *

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Colgate University's pucksters downed the collegiate all-stars, 8-5, last night for a second consecutive victory in their three-game exhibition series. Thursday night's score was 5-1.

The all-stars were picked from teams representing Middlebury, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Hamilton and Williams, all of which were defeated in the annual college week hockey tourney here.

* * *

MILWAUKEE (AP) — Wisconsin, led by its brilliant forward, Johnny Kotz, swept to a 58-to-41 victory over Harvard's basketball team in the windup of a two-game program before 6,300 fans Thursday night.

* * *

EAST LANSING, Mich., Jan. 2 (AP)—A late rally and some accurate shooting at the foul line gave Harvard's touring basketball team a 31-28 victory over Michigan State here last night.

The triumph snapped a three-game Crimson losing streak and left the Spartans without a victory in three starts this season.

* * *

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Inspectors from the State Office of Price Administration at Fort Worth checked license numbers of automobiles bearing C card stickers at the Cotton Bowl game, Max McCullough, regional OPA director, disclosed.

"Naturally, it will be determined who owned the cars," McCullough said. He did not say what action would be taken, nor how many cars were counted. He termed such driving unnecessary.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 1

East

Washington State 60, Canisius 43.
Wyoming 58, Rochester 46.

Midwest

Kansas 60, St. Louis University 25.
Bradley Tech 42, Oregon State 41 (overtime).
Iowa State College Naval Training 52, Penn College 31.
Evansville 56, Fort Knox 48.
Murray State (Ky.) 52, Southern Illinois Normal 34.
Wabash 51, Northern Illinois T. 42.
Harvard 31, Michigan State 28.
Toledo University 41, Purdue 37.
Southern California 39, Washington U. 31.
Iowa State 34, Iowa State T. 33.

West

Montana 48, Utah State 44.
Idaho 52, Montana State 44.

College Tournament at Valparaiso, Ind.

Manchester 45, Valparaiso 43.
Central Normal 41, Huntington 39.
Valparaiso 65, Huntington 58 (consolation).
Central Normal 53, Manchester 46 (championship).

Major Holiday Classics Drew More Than 303,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—U. C. L. A. didn't stop Frankie Sinkwich and the war didn't stop the customers yesterday as the advent of 1943 brought the expected number of New Year's Day football games to an unexpected number of fans.

In spite of gasoline rationing and travel restrictions, the six major holiday classics were played before a combined attendance of approximately 303,000, about 50,000 more than watched the same games a year ago.

In Pasadena's Rose Bowl game, back home after being chased all the way to the Atlantic coast by wartime precautions last year, a capacity crowd of 93,000 watched the Georgia Bulldogs shut out the Bruins of U. C. L. A., 9-0. Only 56,000 watched the 1942 game at Durham, N. C., because there wasn't room for any more.

Sugar Bowl

In the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans, Tennessee's Volunteers nipped the all-victorious Tulsa Hurricane, 14-7, before a throng of 70,000, only 3,000 less than the sellout crowd of 1942 and fully 20,000 more than advance ticket sales indicated.

A crowd of 36,000 which saw Texas turn back Georgia Tech, 14-7, in the Cotton Bowl at Dallas, was 2,000 shy of last year's mark, but at least 10,000 more than the promoters expected to show up.

Thirty thousand got their money's worth in Miami's Orange Bowl clash when Alabama stormed through Boston College, 37-21. This compared favorably with the previous year's attendance of 35,505, since the stadium's seating capacity had been reduced something like 7,000.

Overflow Crowd

An overflow crowd of 16,000 squeezed into the 15,000-capacity stands at El Paso, Texas, for the Sun Bowl game, in which the Second Air Force Bombers took Hardin-Simmons, 13-7. And at San Francisco, the eastern all-stars beat out the westerners, 13-12, before a crowd of 58,000, around 23,000 more than saw the Shrine encounter last year when it was shifted to New Orleans.

Virtually all the luminaries performed as advertised.

Hobbled by injuries to both ankles, All-America Frankie Sinkwich led Georgia to victory in the Rose Bowl by scoring the game's only touchdown in the final period. And it was his high-powered running mate, George Poschner, who broke through with Red Boyd to block Bob Waterfield's punt and post a safety that opened the scoring after the teams had battled through three periods without a tally.

Shortage of Golf Balls Forces New Local Rules

Australasian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Stocks of golf balls have become so low in Australia, because of the rubber shortage, that clubs have begun to bring in local rules to help eke out remaining supplies.

Northbridge Club, whose course skirts a rocky arm of Sydney Harbor, is permitting players to use an old ball up to the green, then replace it with a better one. This "local" ruling plays fast and loose with the Rules of Golf, but members would rather play fast and loose than have to sheathe their clubs.

An American soldier recently paid the equivalent of 60 cents for a ball at the testing Lakes course, played a few holes, then cut it almost to the core in trying to blast it out of a bunker where it was buried.

That misfortune has prompted pro Arthur East to ask The Lakes committee to consider allowing players to substitute a veteran ball for a good one which lodges in bad lies in bunkers or rough.

Water Hazards

So much sand is strewn about The Lakes lay-out that, on his afternoon round, a consistent player hits into the footmarks he left in the bunkers in the morning. On courses where drivers had to clear lakes, rivers, or creeks (streams), tees have been moved to minimize the risk of balls being sent to a watery end.

As an instance of the number lost in water hazards in the topping days of peace, boys salvaged 70 dozen when a dam at Ryde-Parramatta course was at low level recently. A man, who used to make a living netting prawns for anglers' bait, found it more lucrative to net balls hit into Cook's River from Marrickville's fourth tee.

A novice at Blacktown topped three consecutive shots into a creek, and gave a boy threepence each time for retrieving the ball. When this happened a fourth time, the boy handed back the ball, rejected the proffered coin, and said: "Have this one on me."

Trading In Balls

When pros sell new balls from their emptying shelves, they make allowances to members who hand in old balls. These are reconditioned. Fred Popplewell, Royal Sydney Club pro, predicts that, unless members widely adopt this trade-in policy, golf in Australia will have to stop.

"They'll soon merely have to imagine they're playing," remarked one greenkeeper, "and, judging by the divots I have to fill up, it wouldn't make much difference to some players."

Most of the leading pros are in the Australian forces. Before he entered the Air Force, Norman von Nida used 20 new balls in each 72-hole match. Recently, playing his first round in seven months, he had to discard his custom of unwrapping one for each long hole.

Little taller than 5 ft., and only 133 lbs., Norman is Australia's greatest shot-player, but his temperament is explosive, and his friends allege that he can throw a putter as far as he can hit a mashie shot. He was Philippines champion, 1937 and 1938, and in matches in Australia beat Sarazen (1936), Hagen (1938), and South Africa's Bobby Locke (1939).

New South Wales pro champion Bill Bolger, on monthly leave from camp, wore heavy Army boots, and borrowed a set of women's clubs, for a 67 at Cabramatta.

Shell Hits Tee

Shortage of balls, cessation of championships, and entry into the armed forces of most men under 35 are not the only holes the war has knocked in golf.

An extra bunker was found on one Sydney course the morning after a Japanese submarine bombarded the coast. It was excavated by a shell which landed between the discs on the eighth tee.

Playing their first game of golf, four girl employees of Sydney County Council were greatly impressed by Woollahra course (which really is too flat for most golfers' liking). Next day one of the four said, enthusiastically: "It's a beautiful course. They've even put boxes of sand and water at every hole to put out bombs."

Airman Jimmy Smith, on leave from New Guinea, said that a tightly-bunkered course near Port Moresby had been so cratered by bombs that even Ben Hogan would be unable to do par there.

Ray Robinson

Crawford Finds That Practice Makes Perfect

BLACKSBURG, Va. (AP) — Guy Blaine Crawford, co-captain of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute basketball team, is convinced that practice makes perfect.

Crawford, whose hobby has been athletics since he wore knee pants, hasn't missed a practice session or a game in any sport in which he has participated.

Crawford, who hails from Kingsport, Tenn., played baseball and basketball at Fall Branch, Tenn., elementary school; football, baseball, and basketball at Jonesboro, Tenn., and Kingsport, Tenn., high schools and then came to Tech, where his athletic career included baseball and basketball.

He held the individual scoring record of 440 points for a single season at Kingsport High School.

At Tech, Crawford has led the Tech Gobblers in the point-making department for the past two years. In 1941, he poured through 223 points, and last year, 246 points.

Oddities

The UCLA football team of 1942 beat Southern California for the first time, won the Conference title for the first time; and was invited to the Rose Bowl for the first time.

* * *

Paul Governali, Columbia, had a three-year forward passing average of 52.5 per cent and batted .421 two years in baseball.

* * *

Frankie Sinkwich is good, but Ken Strong's mark of 2,100 yards gained rushing in 1928 is still tops.

* * *

Bill Veeck, head of the Milwaukee baseball club, is promoting double header basketball in that city.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

U. S. Army officials announced that Hank Greenberg, discharged before Pearl Harbor because of age, would be back in service by Feb. 1.

Three Years Ago

Mace Brown, Ace relief hurler for Pittsburgh Pirates, agreed to terms for 1940.

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Sundays— 1 P. M. to 11 P. M.

A Boys' Club That Gives Center And Home to Young Energies

By Kimmis Hendrick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, California

A gay triumvirate stood at the door of the Venice Boys' Club just as I was leaving. Ages: about ten. Races: black and white. Attitudes: "Oh boy!"

"When can we come in, Mr. Mock?" asked the red-headed youngster breathlessly. "In about ten minutes?"

Mr. Mock was precise: doors would open in exactly seven. What a good feeling to know that there is a place like this Venice Boys' Club where a fellow can come with his pals to do woodworking or some other craft work, to sing, or if he wants to, just to play a game of table tennis!

Wartime Pressures

Now, more than ever, with Venice immediately next door to one of the greatest concentrations of aircraft manufacturing in America, where Mom and Dad both work, like as not, it is of the essence that lively youngsters have a place like this, and a friend like Abe W. Mock, expert with boys, to turn to.

Even in normal times, Venice, that used to be a home-like seaside resort until real estate values suddenly changed, has a juvenile delinquency problem to deal with. Because the ocean front along here caters to thousands on thousands of city people, and now to servicemen off duty as well, this community keeps keen to the responsibility it has because an influx of youngsters who sometimes get out of hand seems inevitable here. Today, too, there is the added problem of uncountable newcomers from Arkansas, Oklahoma, and most of the rest of the states, who get to work in the defense plants literally before they have time to know their neighbors or to plan for their children's welfare.

Home Center

To provide a home center for younger boys who, because of such factors, are too often without home influence was the incentive for founding Venice Boys' Club. It began in the heart of an anonymous Los Angeles philanthropist, who asked Mr. Mock, some three years ago, to survey this area with a view to suggesting a remedial program.

A generous amount of money was made available for reclaiming one of the too many nondescript buildings along the ocean front. Now it is spacious and clean, with a large recreation hall in knotty pine and with dormitories, kitchen, classrooms, and an apartment for Mr. and Mrs. Mock and their own very young son. Currently the building is being made available for a much-needed twenty-four-hour nursery, to be conducted at Government expense, and so ample is it, there will still be plenty of room left for the boys.

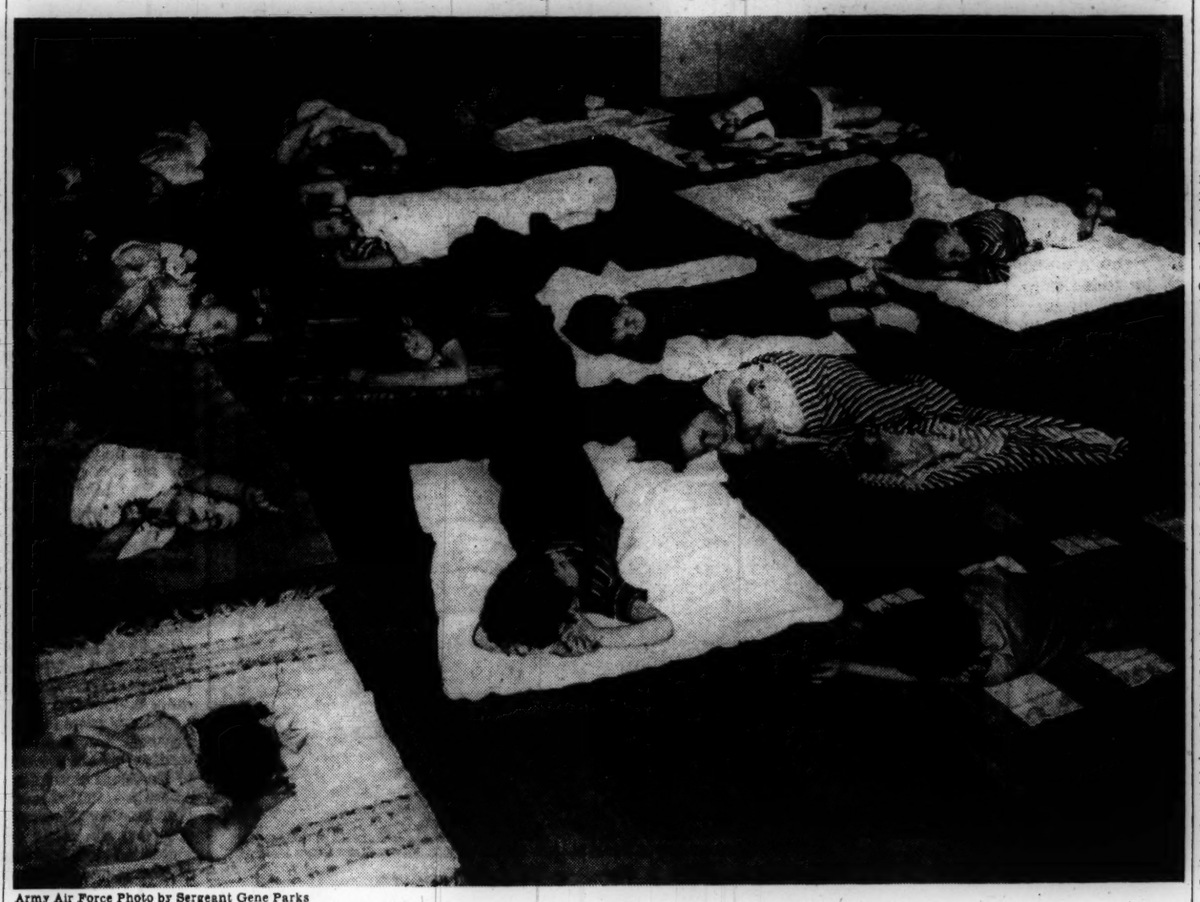
"There's more than we can do," Mr. Mock said relative to the program carried on here during after-school hours for youngsters just below and above the early teens. "We can only hope to lay a foundation for the future. This last summer we were crowded with city boys, sent to us in weekly shifts by various churches and agencies to have brief vacations by the ocean. We could have taken in twice the number had we been prepared. As for our work with Venice boys during the school year, we are only touching the outside of the need."

One Touch of Consideration

But like a pebble thrown into a pond, one touch of consideration for a lad's need to feel himself a part of social living reaches on and on. Young Johnnie Doe, trouble maker, is a proof of that. He has always been a fine fellow around the Club, Mr. Mock said, but in school he has been what is somewhat inadequately called "a holy terror." And now comes a report from his teacher that John Doe is turning into a good citizen. The Club gets the credit because it is probably the major influence in that lad's experience.

As adults wake up to the opportunity they have to help with work like this, their whole town profits. That is why Mr. Mock is intent on making the Club more than a one-man philanthropy. With war keeping most people extra busy, the Club is currently short of volunteer helpers. It could do nicely with the assistance of a few men and women who like children and could spare an hour or so each week to direct group activities.

Juvenile delinquency stares Los Angeles, including Venice, harshly in the face these days. It is no uncommon thing for a city to experience in war time. It is not that boys are bad then, but that abnormal pressures are put upon their lives and thinking. They need friendship. They profit their lives through for having gathered around such a fire as burns of late winter afternoons in the great fireplace in the Venice Boys' Club, while outside the waves pound endlessly on the near surf.



Army Air Force Photo by Sergeant Gene Parks

Rest Time in an All-Day School Means Naps and Quiet Day Dreams

In any private school of the Country Day type or all-day public school, the younger children have these 15- or 20-minute rest times at intervals. And they really do relax, some of them actually going off to sleep as have the little fellows in the background here. Such a quiet period from time to time during the day, whether at home or at school, slows up the tempo, softens shrill young voices, and proves a good steadier for small tots. These children are at the March Field nursery at the Air Base Headquarters, March Field, Riverside, Calif.

South Africa Maintains Its Schools in Spite of War

Washington, D. C.

In contrast to the failure of many American communities to raise the salaries of public school teachers to meet the rise in living costs, the four Provinces of the Union of South Africa have, without exception, provided annual cost-of-living bonuses for their teachers in spite of the fact that the Union has been at war for over three years. An authoritative statement by the Provincial governments, just received by the National Commission for the Defense of Democracy through Education from the Legation of the Union of South Africa, indicates a strengthening of the entire program of public education throughout Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal and the Cape. Federal aid for free schools, long an established policy, continues unabated.

From the Cape Province comes this comment: "The Union Government has continued undiminished its subsidy to the Province; and the Provincial Council has from year to year voted the funds, not only to carry on educational activities more or less on the pre-war scale, but to provide for the normal expansion of such activities. While the war has caused additional expenditure on such matters as payment of substitutes for teachers on military service, cost-of-living allowances, etc., the money for these objects has been provided in addition to that needed for the maintenance and expansion of educational facilities."

Deal With Postwar Problems

No material changes in the functions of South African schools have been brought about by the war, except, as Transvaal reports, "in the large urban areas civil protective service activities have been introduced." The important part played by the schools in assisting the Anti-Waste organization is showing up on the economic front.

"To continue, as uninterruptedly as possible, the education of children to enable them to take an active part in the solution of postwar problems and to be better equipped to take their place in a very rapidly changing civilization" — this is what Natal Province conceives the wartime functions of the free schools to be. Orange Free State sees greater emphasis on health, fitness and group performance. Cape Province is proceeding on the principle that "the critical and questioning attitude, rather than the merely receptive, should be stimulated, so that our pupils may not readily be deceived by the printed or spoken word and thus fall easy victims to the play of specious propaganda."

Financial support of schools is continuing on the same basis in all Provinces. School terms have neither been lengthened nor shortened. A shortage of instructional materials exists in some areas but no attempt is being made anywhere to curtail school programs.

Child Labor Not Allowed

Child labor is not permitted in South African industry, and there is no movement afoot to break down the child labor laws. Children from seven to fifteeen years, inclusive, come under the compulsory education law. Cape Province reports, however, "that the abundant opportunities of employment occasioned by wartime conditions has resulted in the lessening of the number of children who stay on at school beyond the compulsory stage."

Juvenile delinquency among white persons is indicated by the Department of Union Education at Pretoria as having decreased. The Department further comments, however, that delinquency among colored children "has shown the same measure of increase as before the war."

His Anger—Or Yours?

Working With Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Watching others and experimenting myself is teaching me some important lessons in working with boys. I am learning more and more the way in which anger begets anger. In those moments when we are caught off guard we will make a request and if the boy does not obey instantly we grow angry and treat him as if he were anything except the human being he is. Is it any wonder that our anger causes him to become even more angry than we are? Then why do we punish him for having a "temper tantrum"?

L. P. P.

The Girl Scout Law: Aid to Character-Building

By A. Dorothy Horsfield
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire.

The Scout Law is surely one of the most effective instruments of character-building ever devised, and this, not because it is some patent invention of Sir Robert Baden-Powell's, but because it is a restatement of those eternal truths originally formulated in the Ten Commandements. The simple affirmations, such as "A Scout is a friend to all — loyal, — pure," etc., appeal strongly to twentieth century boyhood.

The Scouter (Scout leader) is a link between this active living law and the active lively children surrounding him. Never must he deaden the vitality of the law by undue preaching and sermonizing. And yet it must be constantly brought before the children.

Here is a game that we have found very useful:

A number of cards are prepared, divided into 10 sections, each labeled with one of the Scout Laws. There are also packets of numbered counters, colored above and below. The cards and counters are distributed among the patrols. Captain then describes an example of the breach or observance of some particular Law and the Scouts place a counter on the Law they consider to be the one referred to. The counter is placed with the colored side up if the Law in question was kept, black side up if it were broken. The instance, (1) "A Scout pretends her uniform is in the wash as an excuse for not wearing it." The Scouts should put their 'number one' counters black side up on the 'Honor' Law or, as they prefer to express it "Scout Law One, upside down." (2) "A company of Scouts went for a hike just after a Patrol Leader's election and the rejected candidates were just as cheerful and jolly as the successful ones." The correct answer is "Scout Law Eight (A Scout sings and smiles under all difficulties) right side up. (3) Captain forgets to put up her "blackout." The answer is "The Obedience Law, upside down."

Sometimes differences of opinion, and fruitful discussions arise. For instance, there is the case of a Girl Scout who, when asked if she found the Eighth Law (A Scout smiles and sings under all difficulties) was easy to keep, went into peals of laughter and said, "But I can't sing, Captain!" Some of the Scouts felt this was a breach of the Law in question. Others, more discerning, realized that in making light of her disability the Scout concerned had really caught the spirit of the Law if unable to keep the letter.

After the game comes a singsong round the campfire.

Scout Law One, false to none.
False to none, says Scout Law One.
Scout Law Two, loyal, true.
Loyal, true, says Scout Law Two.
Scout Law Three, useful be.
Useful be, says Scout Law Three.
Scout Law Four, friendship pour.
Friendship pour, says Scout Law Four.
Scout Law Five, manners thrive.
Manners thrive, says Scout Law Five.
Sixth Scout Law, hand in paw.
Hand in paw, says Sixth Scout Law.
Scout Law Seven, obedience given.
Obedience given, says Scout Law Seven.
Scout Law Eight, smile at Fate.
Smile at fate, says Scout Law Eight
Scout Law Nine, thrift is fine.
Thrift is fine, says Scout Law Nine.
Tenth Scout Law, without flaw.
Without flaw, says Tenth Scout Law.

After each verse, the noisy chorus:

Cutting out the cackle, leaving out the jaw,
We'll be true to the nth Scout Law.

There is a brief hush as Captain repeats the expressive and beautiful words: "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass . . ."

Then standing round the dying embers the Scouts again raise their voices:

Day is done. Gone the sun
From the sea, from the hills,
From the sky.

All is well! Safely rest!
God is nigh.

A Third Grader Goes to 'Schools': A New School Every Two Months

The Family Forum
Of "Roving" War Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Goodwater, Alabama

Our small family, like so many others today, has had to move frequently. The type of work in which we are engaged necessitates moving to a different State every two months. These frequent changes, though brimful of joyous excitement and adventure for an eight-year-old daughter, at first seemed detrimental to her schooling. We are indebted to The Christian Science Monitor, with its many timely articles written especially for "roving" war workers, for the help in working out difficulties encountered when our small daughter finds herself in new schools, surrounded by strange walls, unfamiliar faces, and a new teacher. Inspiration and encouragement are always to be found on the Monitor pages for "Today's Woman" and "Education."

Perhaps some of our experiences may be of help to other mothers who have this problem of "new schools" to meet so often. It is well worth any mother's time to take a half hour off on the first day at school, talk with the teacher and meet the pupils. This time should, of course, be before school starts in the morning. A small pad and pencil, carried in a coat pocket, often comes in handy—when talking with the boys and girls, their first names may be jotted down quickly, and in this way a mother can help to make her child feel more at ease in the school days to follow.

When he comes home the first afternoon, looking rather solemn, a question from mother such as, "Doesn't Mary Louise, the little girl with the black curls, have a friendly smile?" or, "Did you notice Johnny this morning, how neatly he arranged the chalk and erasers for Miss Green?" makes him feel that he really belongs to, and has an interest in, his new school.

Asking several classmates over, for an hour of games once a week, has proved very helpful. The children skate, skip rope, play hopscotch or whatever they choose, for half an hour, then come trooping in for a red apple or a graham cracker spread with peanut butter. It is then, they enjoy to the fullest a game of Anagrams—a picture and article about this game, in a recent Monitor, led us to purchase a set for our daughter. We soon discovered, that with its help, spelling could be made into a game, and a very exciting one at that. On small pieces of cardboard, pictures were drawn, representing each word in the spelling lesson for the next day at school. As each player completed one word in Anagrams, he was permitted to draw one of the cardboards, and if he could spell correctly the word it represented, he was permitted to draw letters enough to make this word, thus adding it to his list. In this joyous half hour all the children soon become real friends, and each brings home a better "spelling mark from teacher."

(Mrs.) M. C. M.

A Saturday Column

Easy Steps to Correct English

'Than' and 'As' Do Convoy Duty

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twenty-seventh of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. Mary Louise is younger than *he.*		1. Mary Louise is younger than *him.*
2. Are you as prepared as *she?*		2. Are you as prepared as *her?*

The correct sentences are at the left.

PRONOUNS FOLLOWING 'THAN' AND 'AS'

Have you ever wondered whether to say *than she* or *than her;* or, to say *as he* or *as him?* This lesson will satisfy you that there exists a simple reason for following *than* or *as* sometimes with the subjective case (*I, he, she,* singular; *we they,* plural); at other times with the objective case (*me. him, her,* singular; *us, them,* plural).

Than and *as* are called conjunctions. A conjunction is a connecting word (as *and, or, if*), used to join words or groups of words.

Here is a simple rule: Follow *than* or *as* with a subjective case if you need a subject; follow *than* or *as* with an objective case if you need an object. Let us apply this rule.

SUBJECTIVE CASE

1. My sister is older than *I* (am old).

(*I,* subject; *am old,* words understood but not expressed.)

OBJECTIVE CASE

1. Anne visits you more frequently than (she visits) *them.*

(*them,* object of *visits,* understood but not expressed.)

In sentences of this type, it is permissible to omit words that are implied; that is, words readily understood from what has been stated. Notice these sentences with parts omitted but readily understood.

1. I am not so far advanced as (him, he).

I am not so far advanced as *he* (is advanced).

(*he,* subject of *is advanced,* words understood.)

2. You obey him better than (she, her).

You obey him better than (you obey) *her.*

(*her,* object of *obey,* understood but not expressed.)

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word.

CAUTION: Decide what words are *omitted.* These omitted words determine whether you should use a subject or an object. The omitted words must be *similar* to the stated words—not a different set of words.

1. Julia has read more books than (he, him).
2. I shall expect you as well as (he, him).
3. Ada has not studied so carefully as (I, me).
4. My cousin is taller than (me, I).
5. Are you as skillful as (he, him)?
6. Lou is older than (I, me).
7. Are you as interested in sports as (they, them)?
8. I shall entertain her as well as (him, he).

THE WORD "SO" AFTER A NEGATIVE

In comparisons, modern usage prefers *so* when the comparison is *negative; as,* when the comparison is *positive.* Notice the use of *so* and *as* in these comparisons:

1. Clem is not *so* jolly today as he was yesterday. (Correct; a negative comparison.)
2. Ralph is *as* jolly today as he was yesterday. (Correct; a positive comparison.)
3. Lucy is not *so* studious as she formerly was. (Correct.)
4. Nancy is *as* studious as she formerly was. (Correct.)

Exercise 2

Strike out the incorrect form.

CAUTION: Watch for negative comparisons.

1. My brother is (as, so) willing to go to Quebec this year as last, but my sister is not (so, as) willing.
2. Your report is not (so, as) long as mine.
3. You are not (as, so) impatient as you formerly were.
4. This lesson is not (as, so) difficult as that.
5. I am not (so, as) eager to accept as you.
6. "No legacy is (so, as) rich as honesty."
7. I am as tall as Eric but not (as, so) tall as Harry.
8. Good fortune is not (so, as) much chance as diligence.

CONCLUSION: *Than* and *as* give convoy service within a sentence; that is, they escort words that *precede* them as well as words that *follow* them.

In your next lesson you will learn how *as* and *like* differ; and you will learn why you should not use *like* when you mean *as.*

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—he (has read); 2—(I shall expect) him; 3—I (have studied); 4—I (am tall); 5—he (is skillful); 6—I (am old); 7—they (are interested); 8—(I shall entertain) him.

Exercise 2: 1—as, so; sentences 2-8 inclusive, so (following the negative).

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Special Notice

Due to restrictions on news print, which require some curtailment in the size of The Christian Science Monitor, beginning with the new year, the Tuesday Education Page will be consolidated with the Saturday Page. The series "Easy Steps to Correct English" will, however, appear as scheduled on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The position in the paper of the Tuesday article may be found by consulting the Index on Page One.

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The Home Forum

Success that Satisfies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH SUCCESSIVE GENERATION of youth has the opportunity to carry on with freshly revealed and ever-unfolding ideas the progress that has preceded it. No generation has ever lacked opportunity in its march of progress, because ideas, the real substance of being, are constantly revealing themselves to those who are awake and alert to perceive, appropriate, and use them.

Youth asks as always, "Are there sufficient opportunities for my success?" and today the added question, "Can I succeed in a generation where machinery is taking the place of man power, and where lack, unemployment, and war prevail?" Without some understanding of the omnipresence of opportunity, one might be tempted to accept the suggestion that there is less of it than formerly, and thus become discouraged, disheartened, and fearful of the future.

To accept the suggestion that machinery, releasing man power for greater things, can circumscribe or limit the scope and value of this power would be to take the illogical position that progress defeats progress—that the perception and use of new ideas can act as a deterrent to progress and success.

* * *

In the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii), Mary Baker Eddy declares with love and understanding, **"The time for thinkers has come."** No doubt is left in this challenge as to what is needed to gain the true basis that leads to progressive success. To those who are earnestly seeking a right answer to the above questions Christian Science replies with certainty, "Yes, when one is willing to work to demonstrate it."

As further encouragement to those who accept this answer, the textbook declares (*ibid.*), **"To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."** Here is indeed a presentation of a new type of preparation—one that awakens consciousness to the need for active spiritual understanding as a requisite for success.

"How shall I choose a career in which I am most likely to succeed?" is another question uppermost in the thoughts of young men and young women. To answer this, one must recognize that the selection of a career is a matter of individual demonstration. In coming to any conclusions we need to watch that our decisions are not governed by human outlining, self-will, or a desire for personal glorification, otherwise these will be objectified in limitation. Outlining our future brings rigidity of thought which is not open to demonstration, and thus stifles progress. One does not hear the "still small voice" of opportunity when it calls unless one is willing to listen.

The answer to such unstable thinking was given centuries ago to the people of Israel by the greatest metaphysician who ever walked the earth. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:33), **"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."** Finding and knowing God in such a way as to have Him a practical help in one's daily affairs is an immediate possibility owing to the revelation of Christian Science.

* * *

Spiritually enlightened thinking is essential to the progressive success of every endeavor. And to think rightly one must have an understanding of God as limitless Mind, the only cause and creator. From this understanding it follows that man, as the image and likeness of God, must likewise be the image or expression of limitless Mind, and, as such, man expresses all intelligence and therefore includes the full activity of all progressive ideas which constitute the essence of success.

Success is not a matter of accumulating things, doing big business, or gaining the applause of people. Success is deeper and far richer than mere personal glory and material rewards. True success is that quiet inward satisfaction of righteous accomplishment. It is the realization of having done one's best—and being satisfied. There are many who have succeeded in their chosen tasks and yet are not known outside of their own friendly circle. It is not the size of the accomplishment alone that deserves the label of success—it is quality of the accomplishment no less. Although true success is always in the realm of the spiritual, yet it is evidenced outwardly either as what is materially cognized as success or in some form of accomplishment that advances the individual in his progress toward it.

* * *

Everyone has a right to success. In fact it is man's birthright, his heritage as the son of God. Therefore, like any inheritance it becomes necessary that we claim it—make it our own. Wishful thinking or day dreaming about what we would like to do, or be, does not help us to accomplish our objective. Success is won only through activity inspired by right thinking.

The first step in any new endeavor is often said to be the hardest. And the reason for this is that too many times we permit arguments of uncertainty, apathy, confusion, and indecision to enter our thinking and this handicaps our progress. Unless we are alert to this error and have the courage to overcome all unsound arguments and wisely and rightly go ahead in spite of them, we are likely to be turned aside from the very thing that would lead us to our goal.

"Then up and be doing, though cowards may fail;
Thy duty pursuing, dare all and prevail."

To be successful ourselves, we need to know what constitutes success, to rejoice in the success of others, to claim our own right to succeed, and to know that this right is already established in heaven and therefore must appear on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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The Enchanted Forest

We entered the enchanted forest,
leaving sunlight slanting across the road.
Here moss was greener than all else in the world,
and pines curved like willow-wands athwart the breeze—
like masts bending before a storm.
Wind-sound was a viol, the sky darkened by firs.
Having partaken of this most secret place,
we shall never be as we once were.
Stepping into the roadway, we found it narrowed, strange;
and your hand upon my arm, once accustomed, seemed quite unknown.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

The Vogue of The Rocker

THE FIRST [AMERICAN] FURNITURE was made under the influence of recollections of the furniture of England. Later furniture was influenced by the varying trends in European importations. This was natural to our non-indigenous culture.

As in all the crafts, our influence was one of simplification, restraint, stronger construction; with a general tendency to promote the gadget, the space-saver, labor-saver, or other trickily arranged device. Various forms of drop-leaf tables, chair-tables, and other folding models found ready acceptance and development here.

The rocking-chair is probably as American as anything could be. In some quarters the rocking-chair is claimed as an American invention. Some authorities go so far as to attribute it to Benjamin Franklin. Research, however, seems to indicate rocking-chairs in the early eighteenth century. Moreover, since the cradle principle was well known in Europe it is probable that some experiment with rockers for chairs must have been tried.

Unquestionably, though, it was in America that the rocker achieved vast popularity. Before the vogue had passed, nearly every type of American chair was fitted with rockers, including the hideous and massive over-stuffed armchair mounted on rocker-rails. It is interesting to note that in modern Russia and various Balkan nations the rocker is referred to as "an American chair."
—From "The American Craftsman," by SCOTT GRAHAM WILLIAMSON. (New York: Crown Publications.)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MILKMAID": *A Painting by Jan Vermeer*

JAN VERMEER, the rarest and certainly the most accomplished of all the "little Dutch Masters" of the seventeenth century, was born in Delft and spent his life there. Hardly more than forty of his paintings are known. He must have worked slowly, and with extraordinary sensitivity, for each smallest part of his composition contributes definitely to the general effect. Like a master of orchestration, he manages each tone, form, and color in perfect relationship to a purposeful harmony.

This picture, lent by the Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam to the exhibition for the benefit of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, recently held at the Art Institute of Chicago, is one of his early works, done probably in his twenties, but there is nothing immature about it. The room is flooded with light, which even creeps into the shadows. The woman wears a dull yellow bodice with turned-up sleeves of a yellowy green. Her apron of thick material is a dark blue, and the heavy skirt is a dull but glowing red. The table cover, a quiet green, sets off to great advantage the pottery bowl and pitcher of strong red, and the gray and blue jug with its sparkling bosses. The wicker basket, with its crusty loaf, opposes a note of yellow to the blue jug. The walls are the soft gray of worn plaster.

Dutch painters of this period loved to paint still life, and often filled huge canvases with incongruous masses of objects, chosen merely for variety of form and texture. Vermeer shared their love for still-life painting, but every object in the picture, even to the shining brass and the wicker basket on the wall, seem to be natural parts of their environment, things that just happened to be in the right place at the right time.

In his early work, Vermeer often put tiny touches of pure color in clusters at strategic points to liven his color effects. This can be noticed on the handles of the basket, the crusts of the bread, and the pottery bowl and pitcher. In his later work, this technique can still be traced, but it is not so easily detected.

If a picture ever deserved the title of masterpiece, this surely does.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Erfolg, der befriedigt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEDES FOLGENDE jugendliche Geschlecht hat Gelegenheit, den ihm vorausgegangenen Fortschritt mit frisch enthüllten und sich immer entfaltenden Ideen fortzusetzen. Keinem Geschlecht hat es auf seinem Fortschrittsmarsch je an Gelegenheit gefehlt, weil sich Ideen, die wirkliche Substanz des Seins, beständig denen enthüllen, die wach und beflissen sind, sie wahrzunehmen, sie sich anzueignen und sie anzuwenden.

Die Jugend fragt wie immer: „Bieten sich mir genug Gelegenheiten, erfolgreich zu werden?" und heute die weitere Frage: „Kann ich in einem Zeitalter, wo Maschinen die menschliche Arbeitskraft ersetzen und Mangel, Arbeitslosigkeit und Krieg herrschen, Erfolg haben?" Ohne einiges Verständnis der Allgegenwart der Gelegenheit könnte man versucht sein, die Einflüsterung zu glauben, daß es weniger Gelegenheit als früher gebe, und daher entmutigt und verzagt werden und sich vor der Zukunft fürchten.

Die Einflüsterung annehmen, daß Maschinen, die die menschliche Arbeitskraft für größere Dinge freimachen, den Umfang und den Wert dieser Arbeitskraft beschränken oder begrenzen können, hieße den unlogischen Standpunkt vertreten, daß Fortschritt den Fortschritt vereitle—daß die Wahrnehmung und die Anwendung neuer Ideen dem Fortschritt und Erfolg entgegenwirken können.

Im Vorwort zum christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. vii) erklärt Mary Baker Eddy liebevoll und verständnisvoll: „Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen". Diese Herausforderung läßt keinen Zweifel über das, was nötig ist, die wahre Grundlage zu gewinnen, die zu fortschrittlichem Erfolg führt. Denen, die die rechte Antwort zu den obigen Fragen ernstlich suchen, erwidert die Christliche Wissenschaft mit Gewißheit: „Ja, wenn man bereitwillig arbeitet, sie zu beweisen".

Als weitere Ermutigung für diejenigen, die diese Antwort annehmen, erklärt das Lehrbuch (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, Vorwort, S. vii): „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen". Dies ist in der Tat die Darbietung einer neuen Art Vorbereitung, die das Bewußtsein zu der Notwendigkeit eines tätigen geistigen Verständnisses als Erfordernis für Erfolg aufweckt.

„Wie kann ich eine Laufbahn wählen, in der ich die beste Aussicht auf Erfolg habe?" ist noch eine Frage, die im Vordergrund des Denkens junger Leute steht. Ihre Beantwortung bedingt die Erkenntnis, daß die Wahl einer Laufbahn eine Sache persönlichen Beweises ist. Um zu einem Schluß zu kommen, dürfen wir unsere Entscheidungen nicht von menschlichem Planen, Eigenwillen oder dem Verlangen nach persönlicher Verherrlichung regieren lassen, sonst werden diese in Begrenzung vergegenständlicht. Das Planen für unsere Zukunft versteift das Denken, macht es unfähig für den Beweis und unterdrückt so den Fortschritt. Man hört „die stille sanfte Stimme" der Gelegenheit nicht rufen, wenn man nicht willens ist zu horchen.

Die Antwort auf ein solches unbeständiges Denken wurde vor Jahrhunderten dem Volk Israel von dem größten Metaphysiker, der je auf Erden wandelte, gegeben. Christus Jesus sagte (Matth. 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". Gott als eine praktische Hilfe in unseren täglichen Angelegenheiten finden und erkennen, ist dank der Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft eine sofortige Möglichkeit.

Geistig erleuchtetes Denken ist für den fortschreitenden Erfolg jedes Bemühens wesentlich. Und um recht zu denken, muß man Gott als das unbegrenzte Gemüt, die einzige Ursache und den einzigen Schöpfer verstehen. Aus diesem Verständnis folgt, daß der Mensch als das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes auch das Bild oder der Ausdruck des unbegrenzten Gemüts sein muß; und als dieses Bild drückt der Mensch alle Intelligenz aus und schließt daher die volle Tätigkeit aller fortschrittlichen Ideen, die das Wesen des Erfolgs bilden, in sich.

Erfolgreich sein heißt nicht Dinge anhäufen, ein großes Geschäft betreiben oder den Beifall der Leute gewinnen. Erfolg ist tiefer und viel reicher als bloße persönliche Herrlichkeit oder materielle Belohnungen. Wahrer Erfolg ist die stille innere Befriedigung von rechtschaffenem Vollbringen. Es ist die Erkenntnis, daß man sein Bestes getan hat—und zufrieden ist. Es gibt viele, die mit den von ihnen erwählten Aufgaben erfolgreich gewesen sind und dennoch außerhalb ihres Freundeskreises nicht bekannt sind. Nicht die Größe der Leistung allein, sondern ebensogut auch die Qualität der Leistung verdient Erfolg genannt zu werden. Obwohl wahrer Erfolg immer im Reiche des Geistigen ist, tritt er äußerlich in Erscheinung und zwar entweder als materiell erkennbarer Erfolg oder in irgend einer Form der Vollendung, die einen in seinem Fortschritt dem Erfolg entgegen vorwärtsbringt.

Jedermann hat ein Recht auf Fortschritt. Ja, es ist des Menschen Geburtsrecht, sein Erbe, das ihm als dem Sohn Gottes zukommt. Daher müssen wir ihn wie jedes Erbe beanspruchen—ihn uns zu eigen machen. Sehnsüchtiges Nachdenken oder Träumen über das, was wir tun oder sein möchten, hilft uns nicht unser Ziel erreichen. Erfolg wird nur durch eine von rechtem Denken inspirierte Tätigkeit gewonnen.

Ein bekanntes Sprichwort sagt, daß aller Anfang schwer sei. Der Grund hiefür ist, daß wir allzuoft Vorwände der Ungewißheit, der Gleichgültigkeit, der Verwirrung und der Unentschlossenheit in unser Denken einlassen, und dies verhindert unsern Fortschritt. Wenn wir uns nicht vor diesem Irrtum hüten und nicht den Mut haben, alle unhaltbaren Einwendungen zu überwinden, und trotz ihrer nicht weise und rechtschaffen vorwärts gehen, können wir leicht gerade von dem abkommen, was uns zu unserem Ziel führen würde.

„Frisch auf zur Tat, wenn auch Feiglinge versagen;
Deine Pflicht erfüllend, wage alles und siege".

Um selber erfolgreich zu sein, müssen wir wissen, worin Erfolg besteht, uns über den Erfolg anderer freuen, unser Recht auf Erfolg beanspruchen und wissen, daß dieses Recht im Himmel schon besteht und daher auf Erden erscheinen muß.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

From My Library Walls

IN A RECENT COLUMN of literary comment, I found reference made to "the now forgotten novelist, Maurice Hewlett." I was first surprised, then indignant, and then, fortunately, incredulous. It was, of course, unthinkable that the influence of the author of such books as "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" and "The Forest Lovers" upon the literary annals of his period should be so slight that he could now, or ever, be designated as a forgotten novelist. A murrain upon self-complacency in critics!

But the incident did result in causing me to stand in silent protest before the autographed portrait of Maurice Hewlett which hangs in a frame upon my library wall, together with an autographed letter. Perhaps my impulsive action was an expression of continued loyalty. My first contact with him was as publisher to author, when he wrote for me the charming introductory essay to "As You Like It" in the Sidney Lee edition of Shakespeare which I issued in 1912. So, when I later met him personally in London, our acquaintance was already established and rapidly developed into a real friendship.

* * * •

At that time, it so happened that Hewlett's "Queen's Quair" was having its run as a best seller; and I was surprised to find the author disappointed, rather than elated, over its great success. When he explained, I could quite understand.

"I have always wanted to write history," he said, "but not the way history has been written. There are certain actions attributed to the main characters which, if these characters are studied analytically, are impossible; yet, because a certain event has once been recorded, it keeps on being repeated and magnified until history itself becomes a series of distortions. Mary Queen of Scots has always been my favorite historical character, and I know that I have given a truer picture of her than any that exists at present, but no one accepts my story as other than fiction."

I repeated this remark to Jerome K. Jerome, when I gave a dinner for him here in Boston the following year, and was interested to find that he, like Hewlett, looked upon history as the highest form of literature.

"The novelist," Jerome told me, "is a storyteller who repeats bedtime stories to his audience of grown-up children. The humorist plays the clown; but in writing history one deals with something basic."

* * *

The great bond of sympathy which developed between Hewlett and myself was our mutual love of Italy, and I know from my own outraged feelings how bitterly he would have resented the despoiling by the Nazi-Fascist hordes of that unhappy country. At heart Hewlett was a Bohemian, and his wife a sympathetic comrade. Together they wandered on foot throughout the Italy he loved; in England, they camped out together in the New Forest, the scene of "The Forest Lovers."

We were talking about Italy one day, when he made a remark which seemed to me to be the expression of a modern humanist, and I told him so. He looked up at me quickly, obviously surprised.

"I don't often meet anyone interested in humanism," he remarked. "It is one of my hobbies."

Then I told him of my long friendship with Guido Biagi, the accomplished librarian of the Laurenziana Library in Florence, explaining how at one time our interest had centered on Petrarch, the father of humanism. Then I made reference to a book I had recently read, written by Philippe Monnier, entitled "Le Quattrocento." Hewlett knew the book well.

"Monnier," he remarked, "is the only writer I ever read who tried to define humanism. He says it is not the love of antiquity, but the worship of it—a worship carried so far that it is not limited to adoration alone, but which forces one to reproduce. But I am not really satisfied with that definition. It isn't antiquity we worship, but rather the basic worth for which the ancients stand."

* * *

I was interested in Hewlett's intensity, and hesitated a moment before I replied. Then I said: "Monnier refers to the obsession that comes from constant contact with the learning of the past, and the atmosphere thus created. Only last year," I told him, "Biagi and I discussed Monnier and his definition of humanism, sitting together in his beautiful garden at Castiglioncello overlooking the Gulf of Leghorn. We came to the conclusion that the 'basic worth,' to which you refer, is really truth. We took this as a starting-point and worked out a modern application of Monnier's definition:

" 'The humanist is one who holds himself open to receive truth, unprejudiced as to its source, and, having received truth, realizes his obligation to give it out again, made richer by his personal interpretation.' "

"I like that," Hewlett exclaimed with enthusiasm. Then he was silent for several moments. When he spoke, there was real concern in his voice.

"Did you have that definition in mind when you called me a modern humanist, just now?"

"Could anyone read 'Earthwork Out of Tuscany' and think otherwise?" I replied.

Hewlett held out his hand impulsively. "I wish I deserved that compliment," he murmured, more to himself than to me.

* * *

As I look into the tense, alert face of Maurice Hewlett in the portrait hanging upon my library wall, I can almost see the lips move as the conversation I have just recorded comes back to me. Can you wonder that I feel hurt that any modern critic should have the audacity to refer to him as a "forgotten" novelist? He, of all his contemporaries, was truly a modern humanist, and modern humanists never become forgotten men.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

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Here Things Happen

MARGARET WAS STANDING by the kitchen table, watching Grandma make things. Sometimes Grandma gave her little pieces of dough so she could make something herself, but she liked it better watching Grandma do it. She felt more as if she were doing it herself. She could get more done that way. She felt as if she were Grandma. Nothing could be more wonderful than being Grandma, making things. No place could be finer than the kitchen, where things were made, where there were all kinds of movements with the fingers and the hands, shaping, twisting, dropping twisted crullers just so far down into a very deep and black kettle on the stove. There was something different in the kitchen from anywhere else in the house, something powerful and fascinating and almost dangerous. The place things got made. Cake went into the oven white, and it came out brown, or golden. Crullers were entirely different when Grandma fished them out of the kettle with a big, flat spoon with holes in it, from when they went in—now they were dark, sizzling, ready. . . .

Leaning against the table or wandering around in the busy silence broken only by the whispering sounds of stirring and the knock of spoon on dish, she forgot that she herself was there; she was absorbed in Grandma. She felt in her own fingers the movements Grandma made—pinching around the edge of pies with a careful thumb; twisting crullers, quick, quick, quick; cutting out little tarts from sticky white dough with a shiny, sharp, round cutter. There was a sucking sound when the thimble pulled out the little circles of dough from the top of the tarts so the red jelly would show through. So many, many little circles of dough were plucked out—and then Grandma rolled them all together and flattened them out with her rolling pin to make more tarts. The yellow bowl was tipped up, just so, in her left hand, while she beat the yellow cake batter hard and fast. The oven door opened, and shut with a click. There was the faint swish when the straw went into the cake, and was pulled out, to see if it was done. All the doughs and batters were different-looking—a different color and a different kind—for cake, and crullers, and tarts and bread, and other things. Grandma knew how to make each one so it would be the way it was supposed to be. Bread was the most amazing thing of all—Grandma plunged her arms way into it, "kneading." Then she pulled strongly to get the dough off them; it stuck and clung. Bread dough was stronger and stranger than the other doughs. Bread "rose."
—From "The Blossom-Print," by LOUISE TOWNSEND NICHOLL. (New York: Dutton.)

Patio String

Pine-cones,
Gay ears of corn
And gourds, rotund and bright,
All in a row keep summer in
My room.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Brewing Trouble ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

It is not yet generally apparent, but the terms "wets" and "drys" are coming back into the headlines. The evidence does not point to any imminent return to national prohibition but it does point to a stricter control of the liquor traffic.

From the vantage point of the capital it is clear that the wets and drys are already agreed on one thing. They are agreed that the exigencies of the war are bringing the drink trade into greater public disfavor and are likely to produce before long stronger measures of regulation.

The drys welcome it; the wets fear it. They fear it like everything. They fear it so much that important organs of the alcoholic beverage business are frankly and frantically appealing to the industry to lay low for the duration. They simply know that the American people won't stand for a competitively blatant and commercially aggressive liquor trade during the war and they are urgently pleading with each other to take their four-color allurements out of the magazines, dismantle their gaudy displays in mirrored show windows and go 'way back in the rear and sit down lest they offend or get in the way of those who are fighting the war.

Quite apart from the issues of prohibition and temperance, it is apparent that there is an increasing number of people who doubt the wisdom or desirability of continuing the sale of liquors in wartime.

Some Public Skepticisms

Here are five reasons:

People are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of leaving thousands of men and women employed in the liquor business when their services might be put to more useful purpose in other fields of activity.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of leaving thousands of motor vehicles with rubber tires at the disposal of the liquor business when those tires and those vehicles might be put to serving other purposes.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of permitting the liquor business to consume thousands of gallons of gasoline and oil when that gasoline and oil might be put to serving more useful purposes.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of permitting the liquor business to use great quantities of materials, such as glass, paper and caps when such materials consume time of workers in manufacturing.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of devoting to the liquor business railroad cars and shipping space which might be used for transporting men and freight more necessary to the war effort.

They are skeptical about the wisdom or desirability of permitting the liquor business to occupy space in stores and warehouses when that space might be used in a direct war effort.

The foregoing arguments, I hasten to point out, are not advanced by the drys in an effort to persuade the Government to put an end to "liquor as usual" in wartime. These are the exact arguments offered by the liquor industry to convince itself that if it doesn't get out of the way under its own steam, public hostility is going to become so strong that something worse may happen to it. No, these arguments do not appear in any journal of the Anti-Saloon League. They appear in The Beverage Bulletin distributed by the liquor industry of Washington, D. C.

We don't know what has come over them, but when the wets talk to each other these days, they are going in whole-hog for telling the truth.

Listen:

"With this skepticism existing not only among the enemies of the business, but among many of its friends, it is obvious that the business exists only on sufferance.

"The tendency to permit it to operate will decrease as the war pressure increases and you may rest assured that the war pressure will increase."

Candor that is Hard to Surpass

And again, in a veritable suds of candor:

"We are beating the drums for the sale of more liquor. We are waving the banners for greater and greater consumption. We are increasing the waste of manpower and material power in the business along many lines. (Good going there!)*

"We are consuming materials that we don't have to consume. We are using more gasoline and oil than we need to use. We are using more space than we need to use. (Keep it up.)*

"And more than that, we are shouting to the public that we are using these things while the public knows that we are a nonessential and purely luxury business." (Hear! Hear!)*

And what does the liquor industry propose to do about all this? So far it proposed to do nothing at all, but The Beverage Bulletin strongly warns it to tuck its wares under the counter, literally and entirely, for the duration. Speaking, one might say, as counsel who wants to keep the defendant out of jail so that he can commit future crimes, it puts it this way:

"If this business wants to weather the storm which its own actions are brewing (what a pun!) its course is simple.

"It must find a seat in the back of the hall and sit in it and keep quiet.

"It would mean that we would have liquor for wholesaler and distiller.

"It would mean the end of the display of liquor, in windows, on bars, and everywhere else.

"It would mean that we would have liquor for sale and that is all.

"The public that doesn't want liquor and, in fact, doesn't want anything that isn't directly helpful to the war effort, wouldn't have liquor flaunted in its face every time it listened to the radio, read a newspaper or walked down the street."

A good beginning. And you can take it for granted that the wets don't talk this way unless they feel they have to.

*Parenthetical remarks furnished by the author free of charge.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Los Angeles Finds the Meaning of Bigness ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

Much has been spoken condescendingly of Los Angeles, even by some who love it. It has been called suburban, little townish, lacking in the sophistication which some people think a big city ought to have. It has been talked about as a place with possibilities—a metropolis that might one day become a cultural capital of the world or a leading industrial center. If there was certain justification for all this in the past, perhaps it is not too much to say that right now Los Angeles can be measured by something more than geographical or populatior factors and be found truly big.

But the city is really too busy to care. Responsibilities facing it now have serious connotations. It is the largest United States community actually located within a designated combat zone. It is the nucleus of a major aircraft production industry It has housing, feeding, and transportation problems of great size to solve. If the climate earned for it a favorable reputation before the war, it is earnestness that is dignifying its stature now

Hall of Records' 22 Flag

The twenty-two flags that fly near the Hall o Records on all western hemisphere national holidays symbolize the conscious cosmopolitanism of Los Angeles today. The emblems of the sovereign American free nations are displayed in a semicircle beginning and ending at the north wall of the building. One of these 22 flags, the Mexican, has special meaning because the largest Spanish-American colony this side of the Rio Grande is centered here. These people have a place in Los Angeles life that is not only rooted deep in the romantic past but bears intimately upon the growing recognition of inter-American cohesion. Alfredo Elias Calles, son of former President Plutarco Calles of Mexico, has just been appointed Mexican Consul General to this city, which commission seems both interesting and significant.

Another sign of Los Angeles' closeness to the rest of the world is the activity here of a smallish but effective group called the United Nations Committee of Southern California. Made up not only of Americans, but more especially of men who have been engineers, teachers, businessmen, and statesmen in other nations before the war, it meets regularly in a downtown hotel. It is aiming to exert a constructive influence in behalf of sound internationalism. Town Hall, a larger and equally vigorous organization, continually brings before public thought the opinions of speakers undoubtedly qualified to discuss world issues. The local press is generous in its reporting of both institutions, a proof, surely, that readers are wanting to know about their work.

"Free French" Play to Be Given Soon

An international event for this city is coming along on Jan. 16 when France Forever, self-styled as "The Free French Movement in America," presents a try-out benefit performance of "The Marseillaise." Written by Dr. Victor Clement, a Czechoslovakian, it is to be produced by Paul Gordon, former director of the Theatre Pigalle in Paris, and directed by Leopold Jessner, once superintendent of the State Theater in Berlin. It is announced that Paul Gordon will later produce the play on Broadway and in London. Although Hollywood has made a striking contribution in its own field to drama, having the first performance of a play of international interest is certainly something new for Los Angles theatergoers.

"The Marseillaise" is a story of the grim but hopeful conquest which is going on in secret places throughout the Axis-dominated areas. Naturally a Los Angeles audience can be expected to watch a play with heart-whole sympathy. This city, without experiencing horror, has felt the touch of war: It has heard the startling ack-ack of antiaircraft fire on a dark night; it is undergoing a continuing dimout; it beholds the determined presence of the military; it helps the zoom of the aircraft plants and the shipyards reach new highs; it puzzles over the sudden shortages of food which have appeared in this great food-producing region.

One facet of maturity which cannot go unmentioned is the growing importance of the Los Angeles style market. New York buyers have been coming here for several years now to purchase women's clothes. With the California Spring Openings of the clothing market scheduled to take place in January, the West enters on an era when practically all clothing sold in this region is doubtless going to be produced this side of the Rockies because the transportation picture makes it logical.

What is a metropolis? Maybe the Paris pun about its famous subway hints an answer satisfactory to most. Parisians are said to have laughed about their metropolitan subway because "met" suggests the French word for "put," and "trop" means "too many." The decentralizers would agree that a metropolis is a city where too many people live in too little room. But Los Angeles has much room. Maybe for all its cosmopolitanism, it must always remain a little town spread out. Some will like it that way; others not.

To Change the Subject:

Speaking of Clothes ..... ***By E. V. Rintoul***

It must have been the superbly embroidered costumes at a London exhibition of Greek art that set me thinking of clothes, for ordinarily they are not my particular preoccupation. The elaborate embroideries for skirt borders, the festal coats made in somberly rich-colored velvets heavy with gold brocade, the silk-fringed kerchiefs with dainty needlework in conventional rose sprays, delighted one who had grown accustomed to "utility" garments.

It is one of the trials of wartime in London that one can no longer visit the national art galleries to lose oneself in the glory of the paintings of the Venetian School with their superb scale, the glorious color and representation of sumptuous materials and magnificent jewelry. The pictures are in safe hiding and will not again be seen until the horror of bombs has been swept from the skies, one trusts, forever. In the streets today, even the sight of a French sailor is welcome for the sake of the light-opera touch in his blue-and-white-striped vest and the adorable little bob of red on top of his cap. Don't think, however, that British streets are drab. They are not, although most of them could do with a lick of paint. But hatless heads and low-heeled shoes are things so much taken for granted that they have ceased to be stared at.

There have been times when one has felt exasperated by people who have loftily swept aside others as having "no fashion sense." People, I contend, dress according to their climate. The heavy tweeds of the Northeast and the mackintoshes of the mountainous West withstand the searching winds and drenching rain and are worn for practical rather than aesthetic purposes. One doesn't expect an Eskimo or an Arctic explorer to look svelte, and high-heeled pumps and flimsy dresses are hardly seen to advantage in boisterous winds and teeming rain.

It gives me a certain private satisfaction now to think that, even to the superdressy, war has come as a great leveler. If an outsider could catch a glimpse beyond the blackout blinds into the undisturbed evening serenity of the ordinary British home, he would probably see some such scene as this: No cosy glow from an open fire, nor even the red efficiency of an electric stove, but in the frugal light of a single lamp figures robustly clothed in slacks surmounted by thick dressing gowns, coats and shawls, feet thrust into warm bedroom slippers, and wrapped—cocoonlike—in rugs or eiderdowns. Take a good look at them as they sit laboriously unraveling wool from an old jumper to be refashioned into another garment, or quietly knitting, a bulky sea-boot stocking growing under their busy hands. Gone, for the time being, as completely as the extinct dodo, are the pretty frocks and dainty shoes, the dancing firelight and the soft glow of shaded lights.

Will we have lost all sense of dress and elegance when the blackout curtains have been drawn for the last time and lights once more beam out from unshaded windows? I wonder! . . .

Latin America Aids Allies in Spain and Portugal

Nazis' plan to use Falange as conquest spearhead in Western Hemisphere proves boomerang.

Republics to the south lend effective diplomatic help in keeping two nations from joining fight.

South America's New War Role
Last of Three Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

From Rio de Janeiro to Mexico City and Havana, Latin America is pouring new diplomatic strength into efforts of the United Nations to prevent Spain and Portugal from being forced—like a Nazi-wielded knife—into the flank of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies in North Africa.

Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, and most of the other Latin-American countries see in North Africa their own first line of defense against Nazi aggression, as well as an indispensable base for liberating Europe.

President Batista of Cuba and Emilio Delboy of the Peruvian Congress are accordingly receiving widespread support in their vigorous public statements of support for United Nations diplomacy in Spain.

By publicly supporting the United Nations—even to the point of armed invasion of Spain, if necessary — Latin-American leaders underline how far the Nazis have fallen short in their plans for piecemeal conquest of the Western Hemisphere.

Today it can be asserted from the evidence that Berlin's attempt to use the Spanish Falange as a spearhead for division and conquest of the Americas has been twisted into a boomerang.

Instead of being undermined and overrun themselves by Nazi-Spanish fifth columns, most of the Spanish-American nations actually are wielding an influence in Spain against the Axis.

Brazil, marked out by Berlin as the largest Nazi demolition bomb for wrecking American liberties, is not only at war against the Nazis, but speaks powerfully to its homeland, Portugal.

Astute Latin-American diplomats know that Spain and Portugal, sharing the Iberian Peninsula, are subjected to subtle and daily pressure from Berlin and Rome—by radio, press, diplomacy, and Gestapo—to come in on the Axis side.

The Latin-American press displays keen awareness that whoever controls Spain and Portugal within the next few months will have a mighty weight to throw into the struggle for control of the Mediterranean.

On that struggle depends in turn the whole course of the war in Southern Europe and the Near East.

In Washington and London, it is realized that no one understands the Portuguese better than do the Brazilians, and no one understands the Spaniards better than do the Spanish-Americans.

Berlin has charged in its radio propaganda directed toward Spain during recent days that President Batista in his forthright comments on invasion of Spain was speaking as a "mouthpiece" of President Roosevelt.

Viewed apart from the distortions of German propaganda, the Cuban President's action is seen as evidence that the United Nations are beginning to avail themselves of the Latin-American talent in their midst. In psychological warfare, the Spanish-speaking Americans are equipped to speak with special effect to Spain.

Brazilian influence in Portugal is even more powerful, due to the happier circumstances surrounding the separation of this large nation from its former Portuguese rulers, as compared with the bitter wars for freedom of the Spanish colonies in America.

By the very fact of declaring war against Germany and Italy, Brazil sent deep tremors through Portugal's acquiescence in Nazi domination. In Lisbon, the newspaper O Seculo spoke for inherent Portuguese feelings when it said that "it is impossible not to stand morally" on Brazil's side. The Diario de Noticias affirmed that Brazil's entry into the war "cannot leave us indifferent."

Even so, neither Portugal nor Spain has changed its official foreign policy of neutrality. Spain, under Caudillo Francisco Franco, is believed by many sound observers to be committed too deeply to the Axis for its position to be shaken by diplomatic moves. Madrid had schemed with Berlin to regain its colonial Empire, and Falangist reactions to the growing strength of Latin America accordingly blaze with anger and frustrated ambition.

Among Spanish opponents of General Franco who have been forced to bide their time, the emergence of a strong Latin-American bloc within the United Nations is having an electrical effect. From the scanty information that seeps through, it is evident that the underground of Republican Spain now sees hopes of joining forces with anti-Fascists in Latin America.

The extent and scope of this activity vary widely at different points in Latin America, since opinion there has been divided on issues of the Spanish Civil War that carried Franco to power with the aid of Nazi and Fascist troops.

The Roman Catholic Church in Brazil and Roman Catholic bishops of Argentina, in a pastoral letter, have opposed totalitarianism. Observers interpret these moves with caution, since on their face they run counter to the Roman Catholic attitude assumed in Spain and Portugal. Allowing for all possible reservations, there still is significance in this open statement of two Latin-American hierarchies in opposition to Axis policies. When and if known in the Iberian Peninsula, these moves might add to the general movement away from the Axis.

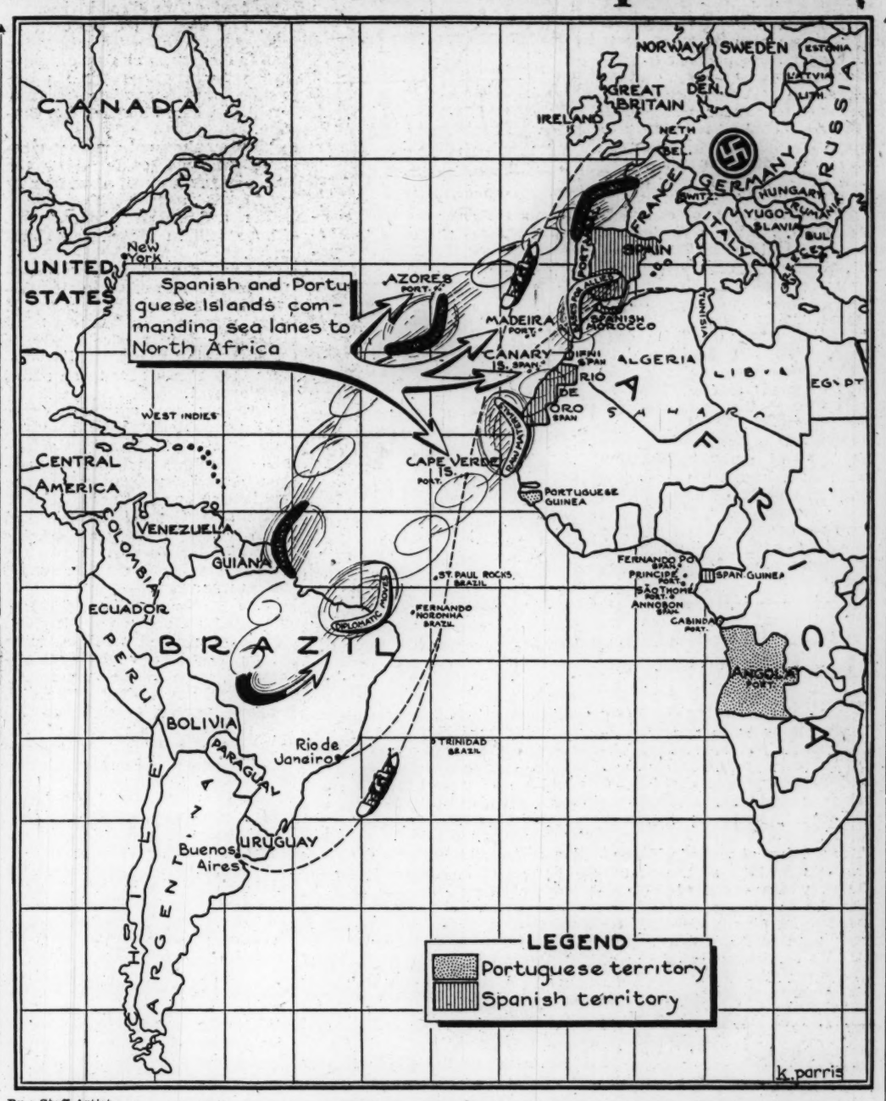
By every device known to them, the Nazis and Fascists are seeking to counter these currents that flow with increasing power from Latin America.

Spain, working closely with the Nazis, has sought to exploit Spanish neutrality and obtain supplies from South America. Argentina has been a principal object of this campaign. The undemocratic regime of President Castillo has been exchanging wheat for such Spanish imports as can be managed, under their present commercial treaty.

While stiffening slightly in dealings with Germany, Argentina continues cordial toward Franco Spain.

Portugal for some time has been strengthening its commercial and diplomatic ties with Brazil. Under redoubled Nazi pressure, Portugal undoubtedly will turn more and more to its stronger offspring and to help that can come from Brazil's powerful ally, the United States.

The Spanish and Portuguese colonies in Africa, and especially the islands that lie directly across ship lanes leading to and from North Africa, are bases of great value. The United Nations sea powers have said they are safe as long as they remain neutral.



By a Staff Artist

How Nazi Spearhead Through Spain Has Boomeranged From South America

In Berlin's scheme for disrupting and conquering the Western Hemisphere, the Spanish Falange was given the assignment of penetrating and disorganizing the former Spanish colonies. Nazi fifth columns also sought to undermine South America, especially in Brazil where there are large German colonies. These schemes were blunted against the wall of South American resistance, and gradually the Nazi spearheads were bent into boomerangs. Today Brazil and most of Latin America is exerting influence over Spain and Portugal in favor of the United Nations.

Portuguese and Spanish colonies, including strategic islands off North Africa, are shown, with ship lanes for transport of South American food and other raw materials to strengthen the great offensives of 1943.

New Taxes Urged to Halt Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Bigger taxes and guards against inflation sum up the recommendations of the National Bureau of Economic Research in answering the question, "How can we pay for the war?" issued as a public affairs committee pamphlet, compiled by Maxwell S. Stewart.

Here are some of the findings of the study:

There is a 15 billion dollar inflationary gap that, "at the very least," must be raised by new taxes.

Present taxes and war bond sales are not collecting "nearly enough money" to remove the dangers of inflation.

Inflation is "really a concealed form of taxation."

Inflation is "probably the easiest way of financing a war," but it is "both dangerous and unfair."

This is because inflation imposes an unequal burden. It would put most manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in a position "where they could not help making large unearned profits," and speculators "would be in an even more fortunate spot."

Burden on "Little Man"

On the other hand, such inflationary profits would be at the expense of "the average consumer," the little man—most wage earners and white collar employees, particularly teachers, Government workers, professional men, clerks, insurance agents and public utility workers. Inflation is particularly damaging to retired persons living on pensions.

Price controls and ceilings are not enough to halt inflation, the survey declares. Public spending must be siphoned off by Government borrowing or taxes.

As to taxation, the study declares:

Present Federal taxes have three weaknesses; they are "too rigid, too late and too little."

Personal income taxes are "probably the best way we have for distributing fairly the burden of paying for the war."

With steep increase in surtax rates "some solution of the tax-exempt securities problem must obviously be found."

Collection of taxes at source, on a current basis, is strongly advocated.

While the sales tax would raise needed revenue it involves administrative difficulties, and as a weapon for absorbing consuming power it is "distinctly less satisfactory than the income tax."

"Even a moderate sales tax might force many families below the level of consumption necessary to maintain both health and morale in time of war."

A broadening of the Social Security Act would help curtail consumer spending during the war.

To prevent inflation the Treasury must sell as large a proportion of its bonds as possible to individuals, as few as possible to the banks. It may be forced to resort to a plan for compulsory savings.

Three Income Groups

The study bases many of its conclusions on one set of statistics. These show division of national income in three big groups. Assuming that next year there will be only "53 billion (1940) dollars' worth of goods and services" available for all American consumers, the study estimates that when these goods and services are all gone, the three groups will have the following tremendous surplus funds left over, potentially inflationary, but available for "taxes or borrowing":

1. Group with incomes under $1,750: surplus of 3 billion dollars.
2. Incomes $1,750-$10,000: surplus of 31 billion dollars.
3. Incomes over $10,000: surplus of 14 billion dollars.

These figure show, says the report that "we cannot hope to raise all of the vast sums necessary to pay for the war from persons with incomes of more than $10,000."

Soak-the-rich is no panacea. "A very large amount will have to be raised" from the other two groups: the report says.

On the other hand, a sales tax, falling proportionately more heavily on the under-$1,750 incomes, "is particularly ill-suited for tapping the sources of excess spending power," as disclosed above.

Nation Cautioned Oil Shortage Likely to Last for 'Duration'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Explaining that the war effort "is only well started in its demand upon our oil supplies," a Congressional Committee warned the nation today not to expect any relief from the current pinch until after the war.

The warning was based on two years of investigations by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, and on the assumption that the war would continue for two more years.

Heavy drains for war needs, coupled with failure to encourage the discovery and development of new oil fields, the Committee said, have resulted in crude oil demands exceeding production and a decline, during the last eight months, of 60,000,000 barrels in stored supplies of crude and petroleum products. Projected demands for 1943, the committee added, are "greatly in excess of estimated production."

The Committee recommended that the Government encourage increased production, that higher ceiling prices be allowed for petroleum and its products, that greater incentives be given to discovery and exploration of new sources of supply, that existing supplies be conserved through rationing, and that the public co-operate by cutting down on the use of petroleum and its products.

Cost factors and lack of facilities, the Committee said, have led to abandonment of substantial underground reserves. It suggested legislation to permit producers to require "equitable compliance with a co-operative plan" for the conservation and production of oil from underground reserves.

In the field of rationing, the Committee commented, "all possible recognition" should be given to the essential needs of individuals and localities.

In a brief reference to the rubber shortage, the Committee said any undue delay in providing rubber to meet civilian and war needs "might in time be rated as a national calamity."

"The nation looks hopefully to synthetic rubber production," it said, but the program "is in part held up by the lack of approval of priorities of materials rated as critical for war purposes."

No Sign of Axis Collapse Disclosed by B. E. W. Survey

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Board of Economic Warfare described Germany as "still economically formidable" and Japan definitely stronger in war materials than a year ago, but with a major shipping weakness.

While conceding that our enemies are a long way from economic collapse, Milo Perkins, B. E. W. Executive Director, made these observations "with some degree or hopefulness":

1. Sharply increased air attacks during 1943 on Hitler's industrial Europe can weaken materially Germany's present economic position.

2. Sharply increased attacks on the Japanese merchant marine, both by air and sea, can weaken materially Japan's chance to make full use of the raw materials it has looted in its conquest.

In a "balance sheet" of Axis strength and weakness at the begining of the new year, B. E. W. summarized the European Axis position in relation to its enemies as follows:

Germany has passed its peak production. The United Nations have not reached theirs. The United Nations can look forward to rates of production much higher than Germany's in all classifications of implements of war, nevertheless, should Germany adopt a defensive policy its present economic base for the support of that type of warfare would be formidable.

While Germany may be able to continue its present rate of production in 1943, B. E. W. predicted it would be unable to increase it.

"Without greatly increased bombing damage or developments which would force Germany to a higher rate of military activity, as in Russia, there is no reason to expect an economic crack-up in Germany this year," B. E. W. said. "The German diet is superior to that of 1917-18 though meat is scarce and fats and oils available are less than one half of requirements. The 1942 grain crop was better than average and the potato crop may have set a record, permitting a marked increase in the potato ration.

"Other civilian supplies, while low, are well organized and efficiently distributed."

Twice Normal Rubber Needs Seen for Canada, U. S., in '44

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada and the United States will have in two years a synthetic rubber production twice as great as their normal, prewar requirements, according to present plans, said Dr. Howard I. Cramer of Philadelphia, in a recent address before the Royal Canadian Institute. These synthetic rubber plants will have a profound effect on postwar political and trade relationships, he added.

By the end of 1944 Canada will have a synthetic rubber production "which is much greater than the normal consumption of natural rubber," he pointed out. Normal consumption of rubber in the United States is 600,000 long tons, and by the end of 1944 it will be producing 1,186,000 long tons of artificial rubber. The chemical industry is facing in rubber the most gigantic undertaking that ever confronted it, he said.

Artificial rubber can be hand-tailored to do specific jobs, Dr. Cramer explained, but natural rubber can fill certain requirements better than synthetic right now. Great Britain is not planning to set up any synthetic rubber industry of its own, at present, but will depend on its imports of both natural and artificial rubber, he believes.

He stressed, however, that there is no sign of rubber, either artificial or natural, during 1943 or 1944, for private transportation. The bullet-proof gasoline tank of a Flying Fortress requires 1,248 pounds of rubber, he said, as he stressed the urgent war needs for rubber.

Broad Expansion in Consumer Co-operatives Shown in 1942

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Consumer co-operatives expanded in both the wholesale and retail fields during 1942 despite wartime restrictions, according to a review of the past year's activities by Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Co-operative League, today.

The fifth oil refinery to be owned by a co-operative was purchased in Ohio in November, 1942, after members of local retail co-operatives in that State raised $25,000 to make the purchase. A fleet of transport trucks and wholesale distributive machinery are now ready to distribute the petroleum products to the 100,000 co-operative members in the State.

In addition, the Pacific Supply Co-operative in Walla Walla, Wash., owns a one-third interest in an oil refinery in Cody, Wyo.

"These dramatic step in the field of production were only possible because of the great backlog of co-operative business in the field of distribution which made possible production for a known demand," Mr. Wallace said.

As of the end of 1942, consumer co-operatives in this country and Canada owned 49 manufacturing enterprises, including three flour mills, eight feed mills, 11 commercial fertilizer factories, 12 oil wells, 7 oil compounding plants, two paint factories, a tractor factory, canning factory and bottling works. Plans are now underway for the purchase of two additional oil refineries and the construction of a 57-mile pipe line, Mr. Wallace reported.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed production of $14,209,670 worth of commodities in co-operative owned mills, factories, and refineries during 1941, the last year for which figures were available. Mr. Wallace estimated that this figure had been doubled during 1942.

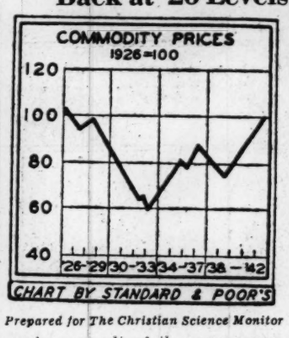
"At the year's end," he continued, "2,500,000 families were buying approximately $700,000,000 worth of goods and services annually through their own co-operative enterprises. Retail consumer co-operatives have spread out into many fields of operation, including food stores, petroleum distribution, farm supplies, insurance, rural electric co-operatives, student co-operative bookstores, dormitories and eating clubs, housing projects, restaurants and cold storage plants."

Number of Workers Lower in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of employees in non-agricultural establishments declined 41,000 between mid-October and mid-November, Secretary of Labor Perkins reported. Manufacturing employment, however, increased 123,000.

The number at work in November, Miss Perkins said, was 38,437,000, which exceeded all previous levels except that of the preceding month and was 2,511,000 larger than in November a year ago. The November indices stood at 156.6 per cent of the 1939 average for manufacturing employment and 270.8 per cent for pay rolls.

Commodity Prices Back at '26 Levels



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As a result of the war, commodity prices are back to 1926 levels, Standard & Poor's Corporation data show.

Severe Privations On Home Front In '43 Seen by Nelson

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prospects of severe privations on the home front in 1943, multiplied in comparison with civilian sacrifices in 1942, were foreseen by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, as necessary to winning the war.

He predicted that "travel by automobile is due for restriction much more drastic than that obtained to date," and saw a possibility that many merchants might close their businesses because of a scarcity of things to sell.

Mr. Nelson's letter was in answer to a protest by Mr. Patman, chairman of the House committee on small business, against "the control of heavy inventories in the hands of large distributors to the exclusion of the 1,770,335 small merchants distributed in large and small cities and crossroads."

"In connection with our distribution system," the WPB chairman said, "we must squarely face the fact that the entire line of some distributors will be eliminated and major parts of the lines of others will no longer be available.

"These facts suggest that the amount of merchandise to be distributed cannot possibly support a distribution system as large or as varied as that which we now have.

"This means the elimination of many stores, and poses grave problems as to whether such elimination should take place through the natural operations of the competitive system or whether varying degrees of government guidance should be undertaken in connection with the preservation of units necessary to place products in consumers' hands."

G.E. Head Says Distribution Problem Looms

NEW YORK (AP)—Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Co., said that while research in connection with the war would result in many new electric developments for civilians when peace comes, the immediate postwar problem would be better distribution.

"Full employment, a major peacetime objective, contemplates the voluntary retirement of emergency employees and working fewer shifts and shorter hours," Mr. Swope said in a year-end statement.

"It will depend, in large measure, on prompt and complete utilization of facilities as the result of good planning. In the electrical industry, new products require considerable exploitation time before they account for much added employment.

"Reservoirs of consumer wants will undoubtedly exist at war's end—but they will not automatically become sound and prosperous markets without aggressive cultivation by all of us."

He said General Electric had been trying "to draw a workable blueprint for the postwar period," meanwhile keeping full strength on its war work.

Among the wartime developments with peacetime applications, Mr. Swope listed standardization of design of large electrical apparatus, some of which normally had been custom-built, "portable packaged power"—small generating plants with a variety of possible uses—and light metals and plastics which "often do a job that could not be done before." Lighting methods, he added, had made "an amazing advance."

Of electrical applications to aviation, Mr. Swope commented:

"While secrecy has cloaked the various electrical contributions to aeronautics, ranging from the application of electric heat to personnel and equipment on the one hand, to turbo-superchargers and ingenious devices for communications, control, and navigation on the other, it is plain to all that 'lectrical aviation' has seen its major development in this war, and one that is brimming with possibilities for peacetime air transport."

Mr. Swope warned, however, that while these were among tangible war benefits, "converting them into business activity is another matter," that the industry's prosperity was tied directly to a high living standard and good business, and that planning must be directed toward that end.

Savings Banks Aid Fight on Inflation

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Levi P. Smith, president of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks and president of the Burlington (Vt.) Savings Bank, said a "definite hedge against inflation" was the more than $10,000,000,000 invested in war bonds to date, in addition to other savings that put mutual savings bank deposits practically at a record peak.

"These deposits largely are funds held for security against emergencies by people of moderate means who also currently buy their quota of war bonds," Mr. Smith said. "Such funds, accumulated throughout the years, practically all are at work either in direct war financing by purchase of Government bonds, or by other investment necessary to cope with the war emergency.

"Undoubtedly, we shall see record earnings by individuals and corporations during the coming year, a substantial part of which will be devoted to financing the nation, either by direct absorption of war bonds or the pooling of additional emergency funds in institutions dedicated to voluntary savings, which will devote them to the war effort."

U. S. Business Leaders Start Own Postwar Planning Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Organization of American businessmen's own post-war planning body—the committee for economic development—with its personnel drawn from industries large and small in all parts of the country and listing among its officers many of the nation's most prominent industrial leaders, was announced by Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and chairman of the committee, here today.

The primary objective of the committee is to provide 55,000,000 jobs, 9,000,000 more than in 1940 "as soon as possible" after the war ends. To do this, the nation must produce and sell an annual output worth between $135 and $150 billion, or 35 to 50 per cent more than in 1940 when the national income was approximately $100 billion, Mr. Hoffman said.

An Independent Effort

Although completely independent, incorporated and privately financed by business, the committee is aided by the nation's leading economists and has the active support of every Federal agency concerned with post-war problems.

Mr. Hoffman declared that American business must plan now for "an unprecedented postwar acceleration' in production of peacetime products.

"Only if a substantial majority of American businessmen begin to make their postwar plans now and, provided an environment favorable to business enterprise prevails, can these objectives be reached and new jobs created in sufficient numbers," he held. "The war has had and will continue to get triple-A priorities but the job of winning the peace need not be neglected and, for business, that means planning to create jobs for returning soldiers, sailors, and war workers. . . .

"The committee in no sense will attempt over-all national planning. This is an effort by businessmen to stimulate maximum productivity and high employment after the war. The success which business will have in providing a high volume of employment depends in part on conditions beyond its control. This fact, however, does not relieve any businessman of the responsibility for exerting his own maximum effort to create and maintain as many real jobs as possible."

Research, Local Trade Stressed

The committee will undertake two major efforts—research on basic problems of the postwar economy and stimulation of local business groups in every community to begin canvassing their individual postwar possibilities now. Local chairmen and committees affiliated with the new organization are now functioning in three test communities—Peoria, Ill.; Reading, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va.—and on the basis of experience in these three cities plans will be laid for the national program.

The board of trustees of the committee is composed of men chosen from all 12 Federal Reserve districts. The committee also has a research committee, a research advisory board of social scientists, and 12 regional chairmen, one for each Federal Reserve district. The committee will also name district chairmen, one for each million of population, and representatives in all principal towns and cities of the nation.

Mr. Hoffman voiced the hope that the nation's small businessmen will be able to make their contribution to maximum re-employment through the local phases of the committee's work.

Among members of the board of trustees are Charles F. Kettering, vice president of General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio; Chester C. Davis, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; Marion B. Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation, New York: Lou Holland, president of the Holland Engraving Company, Kansas City; Will Clayton, industrialist of Houston, Texas; Eric A. Johnston, president of the Brown-Johnston Company, Spokane, Wash., and head of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Reuben R. Robertson, executive vice president of the Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Canton, N. C., and John Stuart, chairman of the Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

Eminent Men to Aid

Among those on the research committee are William L. Batt, President of SKF Industries, Philadelphia; Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company; S. Bayard Colgate, chairman of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.; Donald David, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; and Beardsley Ruml, treasurer of R. H. Macy, New York.

Carroll L. Wilson has taken a leave of absence from his post as director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Department of Commerce, to serve as the committee's executive secretary. Professor Theodore Yntema, economist of the University of Chicago, has taken a leave to serve as the committee's full time research director, and C. Scott Fletcher, sales manager of the Studebaker corporation, also has taken leave to serve as director of the field development of the committee.

Several months ago, Jesse H. Johes, Secretary of Commerce, urged business organizations to form a post-war planning body to accept the responsibility for meeting the problems with which the nation's economy will be faced when hostilities cease, and the committee is an outgrowth of that recommendation.

Home Loan Banks Reserves Up; Liquid Position Stronger

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 12 Federal Home Loan Banks and their member institutions ended 1942 with strengthened reserves and are in the most liquid condition in years, James Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, reported.

Member institutions of the System were active in the financing of war housing in every region, although progressively limited like all other agencies by the scarcity of building materials, while their sales of War Savings Bonds and stamps, and purchases of bonds for their own accounts, rose during the year to a total of more than $250,000,000.

On the other hand, Mr. Twohy pointed out, they strengthened their part of the economic structure through advance payments from their home-owner borrowers and by steadily disposing of real estate acquired in other years, removing about 37 per cent of such "slow assets" from their books.

"Lending by member savings and loan associations dwindled throughout the year because of the stoppage of non-war housing, the total dropping some 23 per cent below figures for the previous 12 months," said Mr. Twohy. "However, loans to finance the purchase of existing homes in 1942 remained at the high level of 1941—a total of about $398,000,000 for the first ten months, representing a gain of 41 per cent over the corresponding figure of 1940.

"Loans for all purposes made by member associations of the System during the last reporting 12 months totaled $940,000,000, nearly three-fifths of which was for the purchase and construction of homes in areas of war industries."

Roads Place 61,220 New Freight Cars in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads put 61,220 new freight cars in service in the first 11 months of 1942, according to complete reports for that period announced by the Association of American Railroads.

Of the total number installed in the first 11 months last year there were 34,359 box, 22,237 coal, 2,487 flat, 631 refrigerator, 100 stock, and 1,406 miscellaneous freight cars.

New freight cars on order on Dec. 1, 1942, totaled 28,108, compared with 76.942 on the same day the previous year. Class I railroads had on order Dec. 1 last year 8,159 box, 17,249 coal, 1,495 flat, 800 refrigerator, 200 stock, and 205 miscellaneous freight cars.

Railroads in the first 11 months of 1942 installed 668 locomotives, as against 557 new locomotives in the same period in 1941.

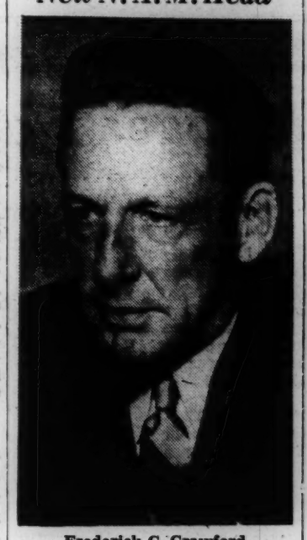
Pan American Airways Miami Services Expand

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The rising tide of inter-American collaboration in the war effort was reflected during the year ending Dec. 31 by an increase of more than 50 per cent in the trans-Caribbean services of Pan American Airways as compared with last year.

For the first time the number of passengers arriving and departing at Miami exceeded the 100,000 mark, far more than the total for all other aerial gateways. All traveled under wartime priorities.

Pan American's clippers flew more than 9,000,000 miles during the year. Air express was carried at a rate approximately 1,000 per cent ahead of last year.

New N. A. M. Head



Frederick C. Crawford

President of Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, who has just taken office as President of the National Association of Manufacturers for the year 1943.

N. A. M. Head Sees Manpower Serious Problem of 1943

NEW YORK (AP)—Frederick C. Crawford, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, said manpower would be one of the most serious problems of 1943, but said "nothing shall stand in the way" of production.

Citing heavy federal taxes, Mr. Crawford, in a review of the year just closed and the period ahead, commented:

"The real danger to industry lies in the possibility that industry will lack sufficient reserves at the end of the war to convert to peacetime production."

The NAM official, also president of Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland, which is busy with war orders, said the nation "is standing on the threshhold of its greatest productive era in history."

He warned that civilians would have to get along with less.

"More and more of our productive effort is being concentrated on ships, planes, guns and tanks," Mr. Crawford explained.

"Since Pearl Harbor, American war production has been almost quadrupled.

"And, as the dollar volume of war production grows, the dollar volume of civilian production shrinks. No more washing machines, no more electric refrigerators, no more automobiles, no more sewing machines—no more of thousands of things which we have come to regard as essential to the highest standard of living ever enjoyed by any nation on earth. . . .

"Our backlog of consumer goods built up during 1940-41 is being consumed rapidly by our rising national income but let no one be misled into the belief that industry is getting rich under this forced draft production. There can be no charges of profiteering after this war. Taxes and renegotiation of contracts prevent retention of any excessive profits."

Air Conditioning Is Held Major War Tool

NEW YORK (AP)—The acceptance of air conditioning as a production tool was listed among the industry's outstanding developments in 1942 by Cloud Wampler, President of the Carrier Corporation.

He said conversion of air conditioning, refrigerating and related equipment to war uses was relatively simple since it involved use rather than product change.

As a result, air conditioning equipment which was made to cool theaters now makes possible blackout aircraft engine plants, hotel room units provide workable conditions in naval base underground plotting rooms, and office type coolers now provide controlled temperature-humidity conditions for testing delicate instruments.

"Perhaps the most important single contribution of air conditioning to war production during the past year lies in the field of precision manufacture," Mr. Wampler said. ". . . Control of temperature and humidity prevents contraction and expansion of metal; it lessens perspiration on a worker's hands where a single drop of moisture may cause corrosion."

Other units help insure fresh foods for American soldiers on many fronts, dry black powder, help test plane engines and aid in food dehydration, he added.

N. Y. Central November Net Equals $3,894,109

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Central System reported its net income in November after fixed charges was nearly three times as much as it was a year ago.

Net of $3,894,109, compared with $1,356,079 in the like month of 1941, an increase of $2,538,030.

In the first 11 months net income after fixed charges rose to $42,797,495 from $24,335,174, in the comparable period of 1941. This was after providing total taxes of $77,714,848, against $42,330,379 a year ago.

Steel Output At New Peak For 3rd Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Responding to the urgent needs of a nation at war the steel industry in 1942 produced a record-breaking amount of steel for the third successive year, according to Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, in a year-end review.

More than 86,200,000 tons of steel ingots and castings were produced in 1942, a total exceeding by 3,400,000 tons the peak established a year ago. Typifying steel's greater role in modern warfare, the tonnage produced in 1942 was 70 per cent above the maximum production in any year of World War I.

Already operating on a wartime basis before the attack on Pearl Harbor, the steel industry entered 1942 determined to fulfill its obligation to produce whatever steel the nation requires, whether in peace or in war.

Huge Production

Cold statistics cannot describe the exertion and ingenuity which 600,000 workers in the industry put forth in offices and mills to make the new production records possible. Statistics can, however, indicate how thoroughly the industry discharged its responsibilities last year.

For example, to meet the urgent demand for steel plates in 1942, the industry produced the astounding total of 11,600,000 tons of plates—almost 90 per cent more than the record production of 1941. That tonnage was far above the capacity of the standard plate mills of the industry.

Such an output of plates was achieved by making certain changes in the continuous wide strip mills which a number of companies had installed, largely in the past 10 years, to roll sheets and strip for automobile bodies and similar unwarlike uses. In remarkably short time, those mills were converted to roll the heavier product, with the result that at the end of 1942 they were rolling fully 45 per cent of the plates produced in 1942.

Similarly, the industry moved quickly and efficiently to meet the need for alloy steels in tonnages undreamed of in years of peace. Nearly 11,400,000 tons of high grade alloy steels were produced in 1942, about 40 per cent more than the record tonnage produced in 1941, and almost six times the 1918 output. An important factor in increasing alloy steel production for war needs has been the expansion of electric furnace capacity by 150 per cent since the outbreak of war in Europe.

New Alloy Steels

In the field of alloy steels, an outstanding achievement in 1942 was the development by steel company metallurgists of a completely new series of low-alloy steels known as the National emergency (N. E.) steels.

By July 1, 1943, the American steel industry is expected to have facilities to produce steel at the rate of 96,000,000 tons annually. At the same time, pig iron capacity has been expanded through the construction of new blast furnaces.

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Wartime Stock-Taking Of Your Estate and Plans

The beginning of each year is a good time to "take stock" not only of your property and goods but also of your Estate arrangements for conservation and distribution.

In this wartime New Year of 1943, the act of stock-taking is particularly important, because the risks and hazards to property and its management are greater than in peacetime.

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A dividend of one dollar and fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Friday, January 15, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 2, 1943, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

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Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1

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Real Estate Has Marked Gain in 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The nation's entry into the war in December, 1941, exerted a strong influence on the real estate and real estate bond markets in 1942, according to H. R. Amott, president of Amott, Baker & Co., Inc. The securities of office buildings, transient hotels and apartment properties showed marked improvement.

To meet the huge needs of the war effort industrial production was increased on all fronts. This developed a shifting of population to war production centers and produced many instances of overcrowded housing facilities.

Expansion of Federal agencies necessitated the movement of Washington bureaus to other cities. And the rapid expansion of our Armed Forces necessitated confiscation of many hotels and a considerable amount of office space.

The market in hotel bonds has not been better in years and has risen more than 11 per cent since the close of 1941.

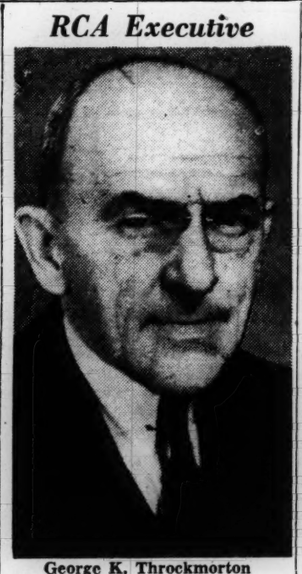
Office building securities have not lagged far behind the hotel group in attracting investor interest. Security prices in this fieid show about a 10 per cent rise over 1941 year-end values.

Apartment buildings and apartment hotels, not in the high-priced luxury class, have fared equally well. Securities of this type have found a broadening market and prices have advanced from 6 per cent to 10 per cent in recent months.

The Amott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Average covering 200 real estate issues, reflects an average price advance of 8 per cent for the year. The average price per $1,000 bond covered by this survey stands at its highest level since 1937.

Looking ahead into 1943, Mr. Amott said, there is increasing evidence that the real estate and real estate bond markets will continue to broaden. Further improvement in the prices for real estate securities can be expected. In sum, 1942 price gains should hold firm in most instances while the market as a whole strengthens its position.

RCA Executive



George K. Throckmorton

Elected a vice-president of Radio Corp. of America. Formerly Mr. Throckmorton was chairman of the executive committee of RCA Manufacturing Co.

Helvering Explains Withholding Of 5 P. C. Victory Tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — Internal Revenue Commissioner Guy T. Helvering said that withholding of the 5 per cent Victory Tax, which became effective Jan. 1, 1943, must be made on all wages for pay roll periods which end on or after Jan. 1.

Taking cognizance of confusion over the application of the Victory Tax to wages covering a pay period which includes part of December, Helvering issued a statement to clarify.

If an established pay roll period ended on or before Dec. 31, he said, no withholding of the Victory Tax is required. If the established pay roll period ended on or after Jan. 1, the statement said, "The tax is required to be withheld from the full amount of the wages paid in excess of the withholding deduction allowable."

The Victory Tax applies to all wages in excess of $12 a week and all income in excess of $624 a year.

Mr. Helvering gave these examples:

1. In the case of an established semi-monthly pay roll period ending on the 10th and the 25th day of the month withholding is required on the entire amount of the wages paid in January, 1943, for the pay roll period commencing Dec. 26, 1942, and ending on Jan. 10, 1943.

2. If the pay roll period ended on Dec. 31, 1942, the established monthly pay roll period ending on the last day of the month, no withholding will be required.

3. In the case of an established weekly pay roll period ending on the second day of January, 1943, withholding is required on the entire amount of wages in excess of the withholding deduction paid in January for the pay roll period Dec. 27, 1942, to Jan. 2, 1943, inclusive.

Beatrice Creamery Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Beatrice Creamery Company reported consolidated net profit for the three months period ended Nov. 30 totaled $325,060, equal to 55 cents a common share, compared with $343,997, or 60 cents, the corresponding 1941 period. The company's fiscal year ends Feb. 28. Net sales for the quarter were $28,181,261, an increase of almost 20 per cent compared with a year ago. Net profit for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 was $1,664,973, or $3.16 a common share.

Municipal Issues Lowest In 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—During the year 1942 new issues of state, municipal, and corporation bonds declined to the lowest level in the last 10 years, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., points out in its annual year-end bond review.

The decline is accounted for, continues the review, by the enormous issue of Government securities, high taxes and lack of investor demand.

The general price level of bonds was well maintained throughout the year, the review states, reflecting in part the scarcity of new private offerings, in part tax uncertainties, and the continued unwillingness of the public to assume avoidable risks. Stabilization of interest rates was another factor that contributed to the maintenance of the price level.

Effect of Tax Laws

Discussing the possible effect of present tax laws, the review says: "Because the tax laws are so drawn as to bear most heavily on those who have heretofore constituted the primary investment market, their net effect, marketwise, is considerably out of proportion to the recent increases.

"The implications of such measures, along with arbitrary and doubtful legal limitations on salaries and other efforts to 'soak,' if not liquidate, the investing classes, are far reaching and appear to strike at the very heart of progress and free enterprise in this country.

"If permanently established as our national policy they point toward retarded future growth or to a collectivized state or possibly both, since so large a part of all excess funds will be at the disposal of the government rather than, as heretofore, in the hands of their producers."

In an analysis of the industrial bond market, the review points out that during 1942 most of industry's capital needs were financed either by the Government or through Government guaranteed bank loans. Gross earnings of industry generally reached peak levels, but the gains were not carried over to net earnings because of taxes and higher labor and material costs. A modest start toward enabling industry to set up reserves necessary for post-war conversions is seen in the provision for a 10 per cent refund of excess profits taxes after the war, and the collateral provision, subject to limitations, permitting current deductions up to 10 per cent from excess profits taxes because of debt payments.

The record of the railroads during 1942 is seen as amazing their friends and confounding their critics. The review continues: "Our wartime dependence on the railroads as our primary means of transportation stresses anew the importance of dealing fairly with them in rates, taxes, wage disputes, needed equipment, etc., to the end that they may emerge from the war period reinvigorated, rather than weakened by the problems of peace."

Electricity production almost twice that of 1929 is cited to show the ability of the public utility industry to meet wartime demands, despite prewar forebodings from sources hostile to privately owned utilities. Net earnings of the utilities, however, reflect little benefit from greatly expanded operations. "Even so," the review states, "the industry gives promise of emerging from the war period in excellent operating and financial condition because of the conservative policies instituted during the difficult depression period and adhered to subsequently."

Fewer New Issues

The relatively small number of new issues of municipal bonds in 1942 and greatly increased federal taxes might have been expected to increase prices of state and municipal bonds because of their tax immunities, except, the review states, for the efforts made during most of the year to remove the tax-exemption privileges.

"The refusal of the Senate," the review continues, "to alter the tax status of state and municipal bonds and the gathering opposition from many quarters to any further effort to effect this change has given added weight to the conviction previously held by many astute observers that further attempts will meet with the same ending.

"Likewise, many who were at first concerned over the prospect of greatly diminished public revenues attending gas rationing have now come to regard this as a temporary situation which, even short of the termination of the war, is likely to be alleviated through production of rubber substitutes, and at least partly compensated for by tax gains in other directions."

The postwar bond situation, the review states, depends, obviously, on the cost of victory in men, time and money, but concludes that: "assuming the worst in dollar costs, however, if we may also assume statesmanlike leadership, retention of the form of government to which we have been accustomed, and of the free enterprise system which has been an integral part of that form of government, we shall work out of our difficulties.

"The savings of the masses (in the form of Government bonds) are accumulating at heightened levels—likewise their wants. With these to prime the engine and with new techniques, materials and inventions developed under wartime necessities, the transition from a war economy to a peace economy can be achieved."

Ely & Walker Buys Stock

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company announced purchase of the entire stock of wholesale merchandise of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, in a transaction involving about $5,000,000.

Year 1942 One of Startling Changes in Industry, Finance

Continued from Page 1

building was halted in April, and the production of typewriters, refrigerators, civilian radios, and a host of products was subsequently halted to save raw materials for the war industries. In some cases production was stopped by edict and in others it fell away because priorities cut the manufacturer out of raw materials.

Machinery was sometimes pulled out or converted and in other cases production slowed or stopped because the labor could not be held, the necessary wages could not be paid, or in a few cases because the necessary power or rail facilities could not be had, or the raw materials could not be got from abroad due to Japanese conquests or American ship shortage.

Scrap salvage began in the spring under government direction with some small success; this was improved on in the early summer with the help of the advertising people, but real quantity salvage of rubber, tin, and steel did not get under way until an organization was set up by American industries with the use of professional sales forces. A paper scrap salvage program was far too successful, accumulating waste paper beyond all need for it.

Rationing on the Scene

Rationing of automobile tires began at the turn of the year, followed by rationing of bicycles. Sugar rationing was discussed beginning February and inaugurated in May, the interim being needed by the Office of Price Administration to learn about sugar, work out the administrative details, and get the ration books printed.

Gasoline ration cards were inaugurated in the East in July, and early in August fuel oil sales in the East were stopped for 12 days to inaugurate fuel oil rationing on an unavoidably complicated basis of degree-days and square footage of the rationed house.

In October, OPA announced that Ration Books Number Two and Three had gone to the printer, but at the end of the year they were still awaited by the public, and coffee was rationed by the expedient of using the sugar coupons, starting from the back of the book. The need for meat rationing was obvious in September, but had not started in December.

With goods scarce and national income at phenomenal heights prices pressed upward. At the end of January the President signed the first Price Control Act, and in April, OPA laid down General Maximum Price Regulation Number One, freezing retail prices as of March peaks. Wages and farm commodities were not included.

Retail prices thereafter advanced only about 3 per cent to the end of the year, but the method of fixing prices at retail instead of at the source, plus the omission of wages and farm prices and the low caliber of the price administration led to serious dislocations in distribution as some 5,000 pages of legalistic orders were ground out by OPA for different trades.

In July the War Labor Board handed down the "Little Steel" wage decision, granting an advance to compensate for the rise in the cost of living from January, 1941, to May, 1942, and this became the basis for wide-spread wage advances.

Confusion of Price Control

In september the President ordered Congress to pass another price control bill and curb farm prices or he would do it himself, out of which emerged a confused law under which the President appointed a "Director of Economic Stabilization" to stabilize wages upward, high salaries downward, and farm prices sidewise at a time when it was beginning to appear that farm prices would need to be moved up for economic instead of for political reasons.

These delays and fumbles were matched in other parts of Wasnington. The priorities system, abandoned by Germany before the war and by Britain in 1939, was only given up for the "controlled materials plan" of allocating scare materials near the end of the year after priority ratings had been inflated by over-issue, like a currency, almost to the point of repudiation. The rubber situation was let drag on until public feeling forced the appointment of the Baruch Committee in the summer.

Functional bosses were appointed only after long delays, and were limited to New Dealers [of the two outstanding authorities on war economy, Bernard Baruch was only occasionally consulted and Herbert Hoover was ignored], and the new war economy bosses were given either too much or too little authority. No war cabinet was set up but instead all major economic decisions had to be made with the President, and then "Stabilizer" James F. Byrnes was appointed to the job of co-ordinator of dictators.

Washington realized too late that the farm situation had turned about and that farmers needed encouragement instead of bonuses to cut production. Farm machinery output schedules were cut 80 per cent and irreplaceable manpower was allowed to drift away to war industry or to be taken into the armed services.

Tremendous Fiscal Outlays

In the financial field, the fiscal year that ended in June saw outlays of $30,000,000,000 and intake of $13,000,000,000, and the fiscal year that began in July was originally slated to involve outlays of $59,000,000,000, subsequently notched up to round $80,000,000,000.

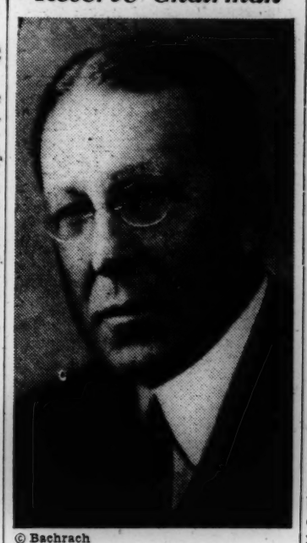
In February, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau asked Congress for new tax schedules to gross around $9,000,000,000, but Congress did not get the Revenue Act of 1942 to the President until September. It raised corporate taxes so high that the stock market concluded the top had been reached. It lifted personal income taxes sharply, particularly in the middle brackets, and imposed a "Victory Tax" of 5 per cent on all incomes over about $12 a week.

The stock market drifted downward to a year's low in April, following the Japanese victories in the South Seas and the threat of higher corporate taxes. Thereafter it picked up on better war prospects and closed the year at a high slightly above that of January. The autumn and December stock markets anticipated an early peace, with "postwar" stocks strong and war stocks weak.

High-grade bonds, in a purely artificial market, were steady to strong throughout the year, having to be held that way for the enormous Treasury financing operations. The strength of the money market was demonstrated in a big way in December by the overwhelming success of the record $9,500,000,000 "Victory Loan" financing operation.

Fashions in postwar theory changed considerably during the year. The theory that the postwar period would be one of deflation was replaced by the idea that it would be one of rising prices. Industrial managements began quietly setting up "postwar departments" to prepare for the conversion back to peace. At the end of the year the major postwar discussion centered around the feeding and reconstruction of Europe after the defeat of the Germans.

Reserve Chairman



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Albert M. Creighton

Designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the year 1943. Mr. Creighton, who held the same positions for 1942, initiated the work of the Office of Production Management in the First Federal Reserve District. Henry S. Dennison, President of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., was appointed Class C director of the bank for a three-year term and Deputy Chairman for the year 1943.

January Bicycle Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—A total of 85,000 new adult bicycles will be available for rationing in January, the same number as in December, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Farm Products Prices Reach Highest Level Since 1920

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prices of farm products advanced sharply at the year end to reach the highest level since October, 1920.

The Agricultuare Department, reporting this, said the mid-December index of local market prices of agricultural commodities was 178 per cent of the 1909-14 average, or nine points above the mid-November index and 35 points above the index for December, 1941.

Prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, did not change from the mid-November index of 155 per cent of the 1909-14 average. As a result, the general level of farm prices was 15 points above the parity or calucu-lated "fair exchange" level.

For the entire year of 1942, the average index of prices received by farmers was 157, while the index of prices paid was 152. Thus farm prices averaged three points above the parity level for the year.

The department said the rise in farm prices between mid-November and mid-December was fairly general. Advances were reported for all groups of products except meat animals. Sharp increases in prices of lettuce, cabbage, and celery contributed to a 55-point upturn in truck crop prices.

Fruit prices advanced 24 points, while grain prices gained 7 points.

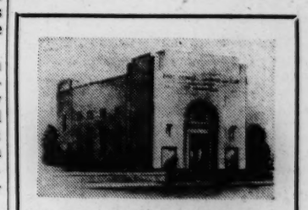
Gains in prices received for dairy products outran their usual seasonal upturns for this time of year. The index of meat animal prices eased off one point, as declines in hog prices more than offset upturns in prices of other animals.

The mid-December and the parity prices, respectively, of major commodities included:

Wheat $1.10 and $1.37 per bushel; corn 80.2 and 99.5 cents per bushel; oats 47.4 and 61.8 cents per bushel; rice $1.62 and $1.26 per bushel; cotton 19.55 and 19.22 cents per pound; cottonseed $44.72 and $34.95 per ton; potatoes $1.11 and $1.11 per bushel; hogs $13.27 and $11.27 per hundred pounds; beef cattle, $11.43 and $8.40 per hundred pounds; veal calves, $13.14 and $10.46 per hundred pounds; lambs $12.51 and $9.11; butter fat 48.9 and 44.7 cents per pound; milk, wholesale, $3.01 and $2.71 per hundred pounds; chicken 20.5 and 17.7 cents per pound; eggs 39.7 and 47.0 cents per dozen; wool 39.7 and 28.4 cents per pound; soy beans $1.59 and $1.49 per bushel; peanuts for oil 3.97 and 3.64 cents per pound.

Detroit Bond Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—The board of trustees of the Detroit Retirement System will accept up to Jan. 5 offerings of the city's noncallable bonds amounting to about $300,000. Offerings will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield to the city as computed from the dollar price.



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Dec. 31, 1938	4,505,582.32
June 30, 1939	5,362,990.21
Dec. 31, 1939	6,785,013.09
June 30, 1940	7,616,289.25
Dec. 31, 1940	9,701,633.27
June 30, 1941	10,372,370.52
Dec. 31, 1941	11,283,740.71
June 30, 1942	11,411,943.90
Dec. 31, 1942	12,227,234.96

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PROVIDING the vast quantities of *food* that are necessary to victory is a tremendous task.

In accepting a share of that task, General Foods has faced new and critical wartime problems . . . problems of research, supply, packaging and distribution.

That we have partially solved some of these problems is due not to our own efforts alone—but, in nearly every case, to the help and co-operation of others.

And so, as this first year of war ends, we want to say *"Thank you"* . . .

. . . **To suppliers**—the food growers and producers who have labored unceasingly to increase the nation's vital stocks of food.

. . . **To distributors and retailers**—who have uncomplainingly accepted limited deliveries of some of our products.

. . . **To the public**—the men and women of America who have cheerfully accepted shortages and rationing.

. . . **To the Army and Navy**—which have guided us in packing part of the rations for America's armed forces.

. . . **To the Government agencies**—which are striving to make rationing and price-and-wage controls workable.

. . . **To the other members of the food industry**—who have shared the common task in the spirit of generous co-operation.

. . . **To many vital services which help**—transportation, warehousing, and communications.

. . . **To our stockholders**—the owners of this enterprise, who support the company in its wartime program.

. . . **To our employes**—who, to aid the war effort, are working harder than ever before.

. . . **To General Foods** men in armed services—who have left us temporarily . . . whose service will be a constant inspiration to those of us who remain on the job at home.

We are working together voluntarily and eagerly with many others in a common cause—supplying food for our soldiers and sailors and the far-greater armies of America's civilians, and our allies.

Our appreciation is deep for all who freely aid in this mighty effort.

We are especially thankful for the meaning of those words "voluntarily and eagerly." For they are part and parcel of Democracy at work—the goal for which we are fighting.

General Foods

Baker's Chocolate and Confectionery
Baker's Cocoa
Baker's Coconut
Baker's Premium Chocolate
Bluepoint Oysters
Calumet Baking Powder
Certo • D-Zerta
Diamond Crystal Salt
40-Fathom Fish
Grape-Nuts
Grape-Nuts Flakes
Grape-Nuts Wheat-Meal
Instant Postum
Jell-O
Jell-O Ice Cream Powder
Jello-O Puddings
Kaffee Hag Coffee
La France • Satina
Log Cabin Syrup
Maxwell House Coffee
Maxwell House Tea
Minute Gelatin
Minute Tapioca
Post's 40% Bran Flakes
Post's Raisin Bran
Post-Tens
Post Toasties
Postum Cereal
Sanka Coffee
Seafresh Fish
Sealshipt Oysters
Sure-Jell
Swans Down Cake Flower

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS—meats—poultry—seafoods—fruits—vegetables

★ BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVING BONDS AND STAMPS ★

11:55 N. Y. Stock Prices

Today's Sales	200,000
Previous day's sales	1,051,015
1942 volume	125,677,963
1941 volume	170,534,363

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams E .45e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ¼
Addressog (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
Air Reduct 1a	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	4	5½	5½	5½	
Alleg pf xw	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Allegpf$3Owe	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Alleg Lud (2e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Allen Ind ¾e	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	145	145	145	
Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
Allied M (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Allied St(.60)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	1	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
Amal Leather	16	12	11	11	+ ⅛
Am A Ch 1.20e	6	23	23	23	
Am Airl 1½e	15	55½	55	55⅜	— ⅛
AmBrSh 1.70e	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
Am Cable & R	51	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	10	71½	71½	71½	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
AmCSug 2½e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Am Ch&C (2)	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Am Chicle(4a)	5	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅜
AmC'type .40e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Encau Th	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	2	26	26	26	+ ⅜
A FP6pf1.80k	6	40½	40	40½	— ½
Am & For Pow	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Am & F P 2pf	10	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am-H S S 3	3	33	32½	32½	
Am Ice	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Am Locom'tive	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
AmNews 1.80	1	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
APLS6pf3⅜k	13	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
APLS5pf2.81k	4	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
Am R&S(.30e)	14	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Am R M (1e)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Am RMpf4½	1	54½	54	54	— ¼
Am Seat 1e	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
Am Snuff2.80e	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
Am Stl F (2)	6	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Am Stove 1.20	1	12	12	12	
Am Sugar (2e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
Am Tel&Tel 9	6	128¼	127¼	128¼	+ ⅞
Am Tob (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3)	5	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅞
Am Tob pf (6)	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Visc (2)	2	32½	32½	32½	— ½
Am Water Wks	5	3½	3½	3½	
Am Woolen	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Am Zinc L&S	2	4	4	4	
Am pr pf4½zk	2	46¾	4 ¼	46½	+1
Am Del pf 7	4	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅝
Anaconda 2½e	6	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
Armour Ill	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Arm Ck 1.35e	2	30	30	30	— ⅛
Arnold C ¾e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
Atchison (6e)	5	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ¼
At T&SF pf 5	1	66	66	66	
Atl Coast (2e)	4	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Refin .70e	10	19½	19	19½	+ ¾
AtlasPow 3½e	1	54	54	54	+ ⅞
Avia Cp ¼e	15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Bald Loc ct 1e	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Balt & Ohio	1	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	
Bangor & Ar	3	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ¼
Barker Br ½e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
Barber Asphalt	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Barnsdall .60	9	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
Bell Aire (2e)	7	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
Benef IL 1⅓e	6	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅝
BestFoods .60	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Best Co 1.60a	1	227½	227⅛	227⅛	
Beth Stl (6)	8	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Kno .35e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Air 1e	6	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
BonAmi B2½	50	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Bond Str 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
BordenCol.40e	6	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Borg-Wr 1.60	8	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
Briggs Mfg(2)	2	21⅛	21	21	+ ¼
Briggs&St (3)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Brunsw'k-B 1	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-E ½e	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
Bkly U Gas ½e	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Budd Mfg	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Budd Wh (1e)	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Burl M 1.40a	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Burr Add(.60)	5	9½	9⅜	9½	
But'r'k B .60e	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Butler pf 1⅓	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
Butte Cop ¼e	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Byron Jx 1¾e	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Camb Wy 1¾e	5	16¼	16	16	
Canada Dr .60	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Canadian Pac	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
Capital Ad A	1	4½	4½	4½	
Caterpil Tr (2)	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Celanese (2)	7	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Celanese 5pf 5	20	97¼	97	97	— ½
Celotex Cp ½e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Celotex pf (5)	10	76¾	76¾	76¾	+1¼
Cent Fdy .10e	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Cen Violet2½e	3	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de P (4)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
Cert-teed Prod	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
Cert-teed 6pf	4	33¾	32¾	33¾	+1¼
Ches & Ohio3a	6	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	5	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T (2)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Chi PT cv pf 3	2	38	38	38	
Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler 3⅓e	11	68½	68¼	68½	+ ⅝
Cluett P 2¼e	6	34	34	34	
Colgate P ½e	12	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅜
Collins & A	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
Col & South	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Col&Sou 1 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
Col Br B 1⅓e	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
Col G&E .10g	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Col G&EofA 6	4	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
Coml Credit 3	4	29	28½	29	+ ¾
Coml Inv Tr 3	7	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Colm Solv .60e	9	6½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Com'th&South	259	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & Sou pf	4	37⅛	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
Com'th 1.60e	14	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ¾
Cons Cop .45e	2	4½	4½	4½	
Cons Ed(1.60)	7	15⅝	15½	15½	
Consol Oil ½	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	1	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	1	89	89	89	
Cont Can 1¼e	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅜
Cont Mot .55e	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cont O Del (1)	9	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
Cont Steel 2e	2	19	18¾	19	
Con'weld S .80	4	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
CornEx(2.40)	1	37¾	37	37	
Corn Prod 2.60	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf7	1	176	176	176	+1¾
Coty Inc ¼e	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Coty Internat'l	2	11	11	11	
Crane Co (1e)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
Crucible Stl 2e	1	32½	32½	32½	
Crown Zel pf 5	1	81½	81½	81½	+1½
Curtis Publish	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	
CurP pf 1.60k	1	17	17	17	
Curtis Pol		30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	27	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
Davison C .60e	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Decca Rec .60a	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Deere 1.35e	5	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Del Lack&W	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Detroit E1.30e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Dixie-Vort ½e	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
Doehler D1½e	2	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Dome h1.70e	6	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
Douglas Air 5e	3	57	56½	51	+1
du Pont 4¼e	6	136⅜	134¾	136⅜	+1⅞
Duq L 1pf (5)	1	118	118	118	— ½
East Air Lines	4	33	32¼	33	+ ⅜
East Roll Mill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman (5)	2	150	149½	150	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
El Auto 2¼e	4	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
El Pow & Lt	3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
El Stor Bat 2	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Eng Pub Serv	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Erie RR (1e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Erie RR ct 1e	45	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
Erie RR pf A5	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
Ex-Cello 2.60	1	25¼	24¼	25¼	
Fed D St 1.40	1	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
Fed L&T 1¾e	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
Fid P F 1.60a	1	43	43	43	— ⅜
Firestone 1½e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
Flintkote 90e	28	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Florence 2	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Follansbee St	1	2⅜	3½	3½	
Fruehauf 1.40	3	17	17	17	
Gamewell (3e)	1	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
Gair Robt ¼e	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gar Wood	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	2	37½	36½	37½	
Gen Am I 40e	3	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Bronze	1	43	43	43	
Gen Cable	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 7k	20	72	72	72	+1¼
Gen Cigar 1a	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
Gen Cig pf (7)	50	130½	130½	130½	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Elec 1.40	20	30⅞	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Gen Food1.70e	3	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ½
Gen F pt 4½	2	114	114	114	+1¾
Gen G & El A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Gen Motors (2)	26	44½	44¼	44⅜	
Gen Pr I .30e	4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
Gen Shoe (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen St pf(6k)	1	60	60	60	
Gillette (.45e)	6	47⅛	43¼	47⅛	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
Glidden 1.10e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Gold&Stk T 6	1	76	76	76	+2
Goodrich (1e)	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Good'yTR1¾e	4	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige	3	⅞	1⅛	⅞	+ ⅛
Granby .60a	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Gt N I O ct 2e	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
Gt Nor pf (2e)	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 4	2	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
Gt W Sug pf 7	1	138	138	138	
Greyhound(1a)	4	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Oh	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
GulfMpf 2½e	2	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Holland F (2)	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar(1)	1	13	13	13	
Homestake	5	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
Household (4)	1	44	44	44	
Houston Oil	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
Hudson B (h2)	4	23	23	23	
Hudson Motor	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Illinois Cent	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Ill Cent pf	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Ind Pw 1.40e	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Indus Rayon 2a	1	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ½
Inspir Cop 1	13	10	10	10	
Interlake ½e		6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Int Harvest 2a	3	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	
Int Min'ls ½e	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Mining¼g	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	4	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper Co	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ⅜
Int Rypf 3¾k	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Int Salt 1¾e	1	40½	40½	40½	
Int Shoe 1.80	1	28⅛	28¼	28¾	
Int Tel & Tel	135	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Jewel T 1.60	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Kan City Sou	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Kaufman pf(5)	1	83	83	83	+1
Kelsey H A 1½	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
Kennecott (3e)	13	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
KeyS&W 1¼e	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Kresge 1.15e	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Kress SH 1.60	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
Kroger Groc 2	1	27	27	27	
Laclede Gas	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Lambert (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Lehigh V C pf	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
Lehigh Val RR	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Lehman Cp 1a	3	25	25	25	
Lerner Strs (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
Lib-O-F G (1)	1	31¾	32¼	32¼	
Lily Tulip	1	25	25	25	
Lockheed A 2e	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
Loew's Inc 2a	3	45⅞	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Lorillard1.20e	1	16¾	16½	16½	
Mack Truck 3e	8	28	28	28	
Macy (RH)(2)	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
Mandel 1¾e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Mar Mid .18e	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Mar S Ry pr pf	8	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅝
MarshFld .80a	3	10	10	10	+ ¼
Mart GL 1½e	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
MathAlk 1½e	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
May Dept St 3	2	37½	37	37½	+ ½
McCall 1.40	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
McInty h2.22a	1	39	39	39	
McKes & R(1)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
MidCont1.40e	4	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
Mid Stl 1pf 8	10	107½	107½	107½	+1
Minn-Moline	7	3	3	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	1⅛	¾	1⅛	
Monsan pf 4½	70	115	115	115	
Mont Wd (2)	3	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Morris&E 3⅞	340	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Motor Pr ½e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Murphy pf 4¾	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
Murray Cp ½e	5	5½	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelv ½	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
NashCh&St 3e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Nat Auto Fib	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Nat Bis 1.40e	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Nat Bisc pf 7	1	164	164	164	+ ⅛
Nat Can (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
NatCashReg 1a	7	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Nat Dairy .80	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
Nat Dist (2)	7	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Nat Gyps(¼e)	7	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Nat Lead ⅓	7	14¼	14	14¼	+ ½
Nat Pow & Lt	15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ¼
Nat Steel (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Nat Supply	6	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Nat Sup 52pf	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Nat Tea	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp .52e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Newmont 1¾e	7	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
NY Air (2)	7	26¾	26	26	— ¾
Newport (½e)	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	
New N S 2½e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
NY Cent (1e)	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
NY Dock pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec29
NY Ch&StL pf	4	38	38	38	
NY NH&H RR		⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
NY Shipbld 3e	8	21⅛	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Norf&West 10	40	162½	162½	162½	+1
No Am Av(1e)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
NorthAm1.34f	19	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
Northern Pac1e	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Nor St P pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
Ohio Oil (⅓e)	23	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
Omnibus Corp	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Omnibus pf(8)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
Owens-I G (2)	5	58	57	57	— ⅝
Pac A Fish 1e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Pac Coast 1 pf	160	24	24	24	+ ¼
Pac G&E (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
Pac Tin Cons	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Packard(.10e)	10	2½	2½	2½	
Pan Am Air 1e	8	26	25¾	2 7⅛	+ ¼
Parkd pf 5.60	1	105½	105½	105½	
Panhandle.10e	5	2	2	2	
ParamPic 1.20	16	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
ParkUtah .10g	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Parke D 1.30e	5	28¼	28	28	+ ⅜
Patino M 4¼e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Penney JC 3a	2	81	80¾	81	
Penn RR 2½e	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Pepsi-Co 2¼e	5	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
Pere Marq pf	5	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
Pere Mar pr pf	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Phelps D 1.60	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Philip Mor 3a	4	81	81	81	+2¼
Phillips Pet 2	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Pitt & W Va	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
Pitt S&B .45e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Pitt Steel	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Pittston Co	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Plym Oil 80a	6	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
Postal Tel pf	5	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
Pressed S ½e	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
Proctor&Gm 2	3	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
Pb Sv NJ .95e	33	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
PSNJ8%pf8	70	110½	110½	110½	
P S NJ7pf(7)	10	97	97	97	
P S NJ 6pf(6)	1	86	85⅞	86	+ ¼
P S NJ5.5pf5	2	76¾	76	76¾	+1¼
Pullman (1a)	1	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Pure Oil ½e	53	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
Pure O 6pf(6)	2	106	106	106	
Pure O 5pf(5)	3	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
Purity B 1.55e	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Radio Cp .20e	118	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Radio-Keith-O	17	3½	3½	3½	
Radio-K-O pf	1	53½	53½	53½	Dec30
Ravonier (1)	3	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Readino Co(1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Reis & Co 1 pf	50	20	21½	21½	— ½
Reliable St ⅓	2	6	6	6	Dec30
Reliance (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Dec29
Rem Rand .85e	1	13	13	13	
RepubStl 1¼e	8	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Reyn Met 1½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Rev T B 1.70e	15	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ¾
Rexn Ant 75e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
St Joseph (2)	4	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Savage (1¾e)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
Schgrd Air L	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Sears Roe (3a)	2	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— ¼
Servel Inc (1)	1	11	11	11	
Sharp&D 4fe	1	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅜
Shelly B 1¼e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ¾
Sloss-Sheff 5e	1	77	77	77	+ ¾
Smith A O 1e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Smith & C (2)	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Soc-Vac (1a)	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
So Cal Ed1¼e	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
SoNatGa1.15e	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
South'n Pac 1a	39	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Southern Ry	16	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
SperryCp 1⅓e	29	24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Spiegel Inc	10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Stand Br .10e	27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Stand Gas&El	5	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Std O C 1⅓e	15	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
Stand O Ind1a	1	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
Std O NJ 1a	16	46⅞	46½	46⅝	+ ½
Starrett 2½e	1	25	25	25	
Stokeley Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Stone&W ¾e	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Studebaker Cp	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Sun Oil (1)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅜
SunshineM 55e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
Superheater 1a	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Sup'or .05e	14	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Swift 1.20a	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅜
Swift Int'l 2a	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Tal ptc pf 2¾a	1	35

Competition Seen Ended If Small Firms Go

NEW YORK (AP)—If small business is destroyed during the war period, the American competitive system is doomed, Lou E. Holland, deputy chairman on smaller war plants of the War Production Board, declared.

Addressing a joint policy meeting of War Department and WPB personnel, Mr. Holland said, "If we go through this war with a few large plants doing the work and smaller plants going bankrupt, I'm afraid when this war is over, we'll have a different form of government and we won't have the competitive system we have today."

At a luncheon given in his honor by the Advertising Federation of America, Mr. Holland declared that if small business were destroyed, big business would also be destroyed "and then will come your dictator."

Breaking Up Contracts

He said his branch of the WPB was doing its best "to break contracts into hundreds of pieces and send them to small plants all over the country."

The joint policy meeting was called by Col. Fred C. Foy, chief of the smaller war plants branch of the purchases division, services of supply, of the War Department.

The War Department, the Navy Department and the WPB have joined in building a firm foundation for the program to aid small business, Mr. Holland declared, adding that results were already beginning to show and "no politics can prevent us from going forward."

"More people are looking to the smaller war plants division than to any other branch of the Government because more people are affected," he continued.

Army Contracts Rise

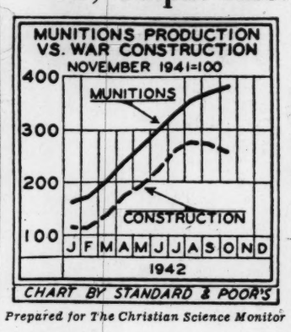
Colonel Foy explained that during November the Army's prime contracts with smaller plants showed a 14 per cent increase over the September figures.

During November, he said, the Army alone placed $550,000,000 worth of orders with plants employing fewer than 500 persons each. Of that amount, he added, 18,000 prime contracts for a total of more than $200,000,000 went to plants employing fewer than 100 workers each.

It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to clarify the policy under which the War Department and the WPB will co-operate in placing prime contracts with smaller firms and breaking down larger prime contracts among sub-contractors and sub-sub contractors.

Although problems of the New York area chiefly were discussed representatives attended from Boston, Philadelphia, Springfield, Mass., Pittsburgh and other localities throughout the East.

War Construction Off; Output Rises



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

War goods output continues up as construction declines, due to the completion of many projects, according to Standard & Poor's Corp.

Factory Building Costs Up Only 2.7 P. C. in 1942

CLEVELAND (AP)—In the face of a 60 to 65 per cent increase in construction activity, factory building costs advanced only 2.7 per cent in 1942, according to the index compiled by the Austin Company, engineers and builders.

With 1926 costs taken as 100, the index hit 115 for 1942, compared with 112 in 1941 and a peak of 135 in the last war.

This limited increase in construction costs "is indicative of the extent to which the Government has succeeded in establishing basic cost factors during our first year of war," President George A. Bryant of the Austin Company said, adding:

"There is little likelihood that the volume of domestic construction for war industries or our continental defenses in 1943 will equal that of 1942."

Power Industry Rises to War Needs; No '43 Shortage Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The electric light and power industry is again demonstrating its resourcefulness during the present war emergency, according to C. W. Kellogg, President of the Edison Electric Institute, in a year-end review.

All demands for electricity for the munitions and armament of the armed forces have been met successfully, says the report, the requirements for civilian use have been covered without resort to curtailment or rationing and the margin of reserves for the country as a whole has been increased substantially over last year's levels.

Along with the progressive construction of new munitions plants the conversion of existing facilities has freed for the production of war materials much of the load which was formerly devoted to peacetime and civilian uses.

Largely as a result of these characteristics of the war effort, utility sales of industrial power increased only 16 per cent in 1942 notwithstanding the enormous increases in war expenditures of 377 per cent during the same period and the corresponding increase in the production of munitions.

Industrial power sales rose from 76,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1941 to 88,000,000,000 in 1942. In spite of this rise in industrial power sales, this class represented but 56 per cent of the utilities' total sales as compared with 54 per cent a year ago.

At the same time, and in the face of dim-outs, daylight saving and other factors, the other uses of electricity have shown an only slightly less vigorous growth from 64,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1941 to an estimated total of 71,000,000,000 in 1942; an increase of 7,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 11 per cent.

Capacity Increased

As far as the year 1942 is concerned, the long-time trends prevailing in the electric light and power industry persisted with but little change. In spite of the shutting down of many small business and commercial establishments, a net gain of over 600,000 customers was recorded during the year; the relatively small slowing down of sales of electricity for business use was largely offset by the demands of government for housing and similar purposes, and the use of electricity by the residential household consumer continued to reach new high levels.

Approximately 2,920,000 kilowatts of new generating capacity were added to the public utility power houses during 1942 and some 200,000 kilowatts were retired, leaving a net increase of 2,720,000 kilowatts for the year and bringing the grand total of generating capacity to approximately 47,000,000 kilowatts.

This compares with a net increase of 2,450,000 in 1941 and, except for the boom year of 1925, represents the largest annual increase in generating plant in the history of the industry. After deducting equipment retired from service or reduced in capacity rating, the net gain in steam generating equipment was 1,655,000 kilowatts, in hydroelectric plants 1,011,000 and in internal combustion engines 54,000 kilowatts.

Electric utility companies added 1,600,000 kilowatts of net capacity. Federal Government and district projects added 1,045,000 and municipal systems added 75,000 kilowatts.

The total net increase in generating capacity scheduled for 1943 is 3,384,000 kilowatts, with 521,000 for 1944 and 195,000 for 1945, making a total during the next three years of 4,000,000 kilowatts.

In 1942, the electric utility companies of the United States spent, in round numbers, $482,000,000 on new construction. This compares with a total of $592,000,000 in 1941 and $622,000,000 as the budget for 1942 proposed last year. Because of limitations on the supply and use of materials the actual expenditures were only 78 per cent of the amount budgeted. The curtailment, however, was largely in distribution and general plant where only 65 per cent of the budget was expended and compares with 86 per cent for generating and transmission facilities.

In view of existing margins of reserves in generating capacity and scheduled additions to this capacity in 1943, it now appears that in every sector of the country there will be ample generating capacity to serve the peak demands reasonably to be expected. This takes into account existing trends in power demands and all the new demands for power that are in sight for this year or can be anticipated at this time. No power shortage is on the horizon for 1943, when America's war effort is expected to be at its peak.

Output up 12 P. C.

Output of electricity in 1942 by all agencies contributing to the public supply totaled approximately 188,500,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 20,330,000,000 kwhrs, or 12 per cent over the production in 1941. This increase is somewhat less than the 23,185,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 16 per cent, registered in 1941 over the previous year.

The grand total output of electric power from all sources in the United States is 235,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. In 1938, Germany produced 55,000,000,000, Italy 15, Japan 27, Russia 33, Great Britain 31, France 20, and Canada 26. All the world combined produced 465,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. Estimating from previous rates of growth and various indications of subsequent construction programs, the probable world production of power in 1942 was about 600,000,000,000 kilowatt hours and the probable production in Axis dominated areas about 200,000,000,000 kilowatt hours.

Federal Insurance Is Extended to More Associations in '42

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. extended insurance protection to about 75 additional savings and loan associations and to 300,000 more investors during the year 1942, according to General Manager Oscar R. Kreutz.

The corporation now protects 3,300,000 savers and investors in nearly 2,400 institutions, up to $5,000 each. From Nov. 30, 1941 to Nov. 30, 1942—the latest reporting period—assets represented by insured institutions increased $282,000,000 to an estimated total of $3,585,000,000.

The insurance corporation also reinforced its own position over the same period; its assets rose from $132,996,000 to $137,418,000, while reserves and unallocated income increased from $31,377,000 to $35,593,031.

"Insured savings and loan associations now are in the best condition since insurance was created," said Mr. Kreutz. "The increase of 14 per cent in investments of the public in their custody, recorded during these 12 months, is indicative of the confidence of savers in both institutions and the insurance program.

"As one of their contributions to the war, insured associations have made heavy purchases of Government securities, a relatively new policy for thrift and home-financing institutions. On September 30, 1941, insured associations held Federal obligations totalling $34,400,000. A year later this figure had climbed to $116,000,000, a rise of 237 per cent as compared with a 9 per cent increase in assets."

Plumbing Fixtures Restricted Further

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has imposed further restrictions on the use of metal in the manufacture of plumbing fixtures.

The availability of plumbing fixtures of types intended for households will not be affected, but fixtures will be of simplified design and construction.

The order provides that no metal may be used in the manufacture of plumbing fixtures except for coating, nuts, bolts, screws and other items necessary for construction, assembly and installation.

Plumbing fixtures made of substitute materials are available to replace majority of plumbing fixtures formerly made of metal, WPB said.

Maine Central November Net

PORTLAND, Maine (AP) — The Maine Central Railroad reported a November net income of $197,635.43 over and above fixed charges as compared with a $41,174.77 deficit the previous November. The railroad's monthly statement attributed the November, 1941, deficit to "retroactive pay roll increases charged in that month."

Wool, Cotton Demand in '43 Seen Growing

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Frank J. Knell, president of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, in a year end review of the wool trade said:

"Because of censorship, information concerning the amount of apparel wools imported into the United States during the year is unavailable but, with last year's carryover estimated at 558,000,000 greasy shorn pounds, including a government owned stockpile of about 180,000,000 pounds, it is possible to estimate roughly a carryover of about 1,188,000,000 pounds into 1943.

"There appears to be no dearth of apparel wools for the United Nations' requirements. The problem is one of transportation rather than lack of supply. In this respect it is interesting to realize that Germany in the pre-war years imported an average of 300,000,000 greasy shorn pounds of apparel wools from the major wool producing countries, and Japan's annual imports averaged about 200,000,000 pounds.

"Most of this supply for those two Axis nations has been shut off, a development which theoretically at least presents the Allied Powers with the problem of asorbing this additional 500,000,000 pounds and the United States alone has accounted for that amount."

A year-end statement by Robert J. Murray, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, said:

"Reduced acreage, raises in farm wage ceilings, the prospective rise in the method of calculating parity so as to include farm labor costs, the prospect of a 20 per cent loan for the 1943-44 crop, all point to higher levels.

"So much of British and European mill machinery has deteriorated badly or been destroyed that America faces the necessity of helping to clothe the world during the postwar readjustment period. Increasing labor shortages create another acute supply problem.

"Taking just these few facts into consideration, and there are many more, I foresee a demand from American mills for cotton equal to, if not exceeding, that experienced during the past year."

Elected

Shelburne

Serge Rubinstein

Elected President of the Panhandle Producing & Refining Co., succeeding Henry W. Wilson, resigned. Mr. Rubinstein has been and will remain chairman of the board.

Sloan Urges Industry Begin To Plan for Postwar Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 — Industry must begin now to plan for the postwar years so that it may contribute as vitally to winning the peace as it is now helping to win the war, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of General Motors Corporation, declared here in a special New Year's statement.

"As circumstances make it possible, industry should give thought to the readjustments that it must face in the postwar era," Mr. Sloan said. "Industry at that time must take a vital part toward winning the peace, just as it has assumed such a great responsibility toward winning the war.

"The better the understanding of the facts and circumstances that must be faced at that time and the more planning that can be done—where planning is possible without prejudicing the war effort—the better will industry be prepared to make its contribution to the real objective, the end purpose for which the war is being fought."

Looking down the accelerated production lines of 1943, Mr. Sloan stressed that more and better instruments of warfare would be demanded to insure victory as well as to shorten the war, and held that to build bigger production records with rapidly changing designs would become more and more difficult as shortages of essential raw materials and manpower limitations grew.

"This really injects into the picture another necessity," he declared. "Industry must use all available economic resources to the maximum possible advantage. The changes in the evolution of the war program will require constant readjustment of production schedules to insure the most effective result.

"The industrial pattern of the new year may be expected to follow the trend of this past year but in far more intensive form. It may well be said that in the year 1943 the war section of the economy will reach its peak, with a minimum so far as production for civilian purposes is concerned. The maximum sacrifices of the duration for individuals, industry and the armed forces in all probability will characterize the year 1943."

Penn. R. R. Carloadings Rise

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad reported carloadings of 7,397,958 for the year ending Dec. 26, compared with 6,937,298 in the same period last year—an increase of 6.6 per cent.

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A
Pledge Renewed

IN NORMAL TIMES it is customary for business, at the turn of the year, to enumerate its noteworthy achievements for the previous twelve months and to comment on its prospects for the coming year. But for more than a year this country has been an active participant in a global war which exceeds in magnitude and importance any other war.

The transcendent importance of victory for the United Nations renders the achievements of a single business of very small moment. Success or failure of any business for the duration will be measured in terms of its contribution to the great collective war effort. No individual achievement will be considered a success unless it has contributed to the advancement of the greatest cause in all history — Victory for the United Nations.

This objective should be and must be the "be-all" and "end-all" of every activity until victory is gained. Everything must be done that will help, and nothing must be done that will hinder, the early attainment of this result. This means the subordination of every other interest to the war effort.

Our fighting men, many of our great business enterprises, and large numbers of civilians have made the all-out conversion and subordination to the war effort. Their sacrifices and efforts have staved off defeat during the critical months of 1942. But the efforts and sacrifices of only part of this nation will not be sufficient for victory. Nothing short of an all-out effort of everyone and every business will suffice to overcome the desperate efforts of our enemies.

The sacrifices of our fighting men on land, on sea, and in the air impose on the rest of us a solemn and patriotic obligation to declare moratoria for at least the duration, on all prejudices, interests and activities which may detract from the war effort.

It seems untimely, if not almost treasonable, for individuals or groups of individuals to be taking advantage of this crisis to advance some selfish interest, not only irrelevant to the present great objective, but in many cases actually impeding the efforts of our armed forces.

The price of victory is going to be high — in lives, in money, and in sacrifices. But the price of defeat would be incalculable!

The United Nations up to date have been on the defensive. Now, for the first time, they are on the offensive. Now is the time for everyone who has victory for the United Nations at heart to make this all-out conversion and subordination to the war effort. Victory in Europe in 1943 is not only a hope — it is a possibility. It can become an actuality if all make the necessary sacrifices.

Boston Edison Company, in its annual report to stockholders dated February 24, 1942, made this pledge:—

Until this war has been brought to a successful conclusion, the interests of our country and its allies transcend any and all other interests. Therefore, during this extreme emergency, the entire resources of your Company, animate and inanimate, must be devoted primarily and unstintingly to cooperation with and acceleration of the great war effort. In doing this, however, neither inconvenience nor sacrifice should be imposed unnecessarily or ruthlessly upon our customers, employes, or stockholders. Their interests must be given every consideration consistent with the Company's primary obligation to the country.

During 1942 the war effort has had prior claim on all facilities and resources of Boston Edison Company. Every requirement made on our system has been met. While our own personnel had much to do with this accomplishment, it would have been difficult if not impossible without the valuable aid and cooperation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Mayor of Boston, the mayors and selectmen of other cities and towns, the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and other governmental authorities, the Army and Navy personnel, and the suppliers of coal and other materials and equipment.

We acknowledge with appreciation the assistance given to us in meeting our problems. On the threshold of the New Year, Boston Edison Company renews the pledge it made at the beginning of 1942.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

JAMES V. TONER, *President*

Boston, January 1, 1943

Nazi Morale 1943 Key To Allied Victory

Continued from Page 1

Japanese advances is something we can scarcely expect to repeat on the return journey. The Axis advance was made against unprepared peoples and military forces.

When the counterattacks began it was a new story. The United States Marines landed on Guadalcanal Island five months ago, and their position has only recently come to be considered reasonably safe. United Nations forces have been trying to drive the Japanese out of New Guinea since June, but they are still holding points on the shore between Buna and Gona and our forces have not even begun to invest the stronger enemy defences in the Lea-Salamaua area to the northeast.

Maneuvering in Africa

In Africa a powerful Anglo-American force has spent two months already in just moving into contact position with the German forces in the Tunis-Bizerte area. The real battle for Africa has not begun. It is in the preliminary stage of maneuvering troops into position and organizing air support and supply lines.

It can easily be late spring before all of the African coast is in United Nations hands. In addition, the possibility of a serious reversal is present in the minds of the Allied commanders. They can not feel secure about Spain until the last Axis soldier has been driven from Africa and United Nations air superiority over the Mediterranean has been completely established.

It should be remembered also that an entire year has been used just to make the British Eighth Army based in Egypt strong enough to drive General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel back into Tripolitania.

However, affairs are progressing most satisfactorily in Africa and with a reasonable minimum of good fortune the Allied position along the African coast should be complete and well consolidated by mid-summer. That condition would permit both the reopening of the Mediterranean to the United Nations shipping and also the opening of preliminary jabs at Axis positions in Southern Europe.

After Africa

One can conceive of things moving so swiftly that United Nations beachheads will exist in the Balkans and perhaps in Italy before the end of the year. We certainly should have Sicily and Sardinia and Corsica by that time and some of the islands south of Greece. But much time will be necessary after conclusion of the African campaign for consolidation and particularly development of air facilities.

A tremendous shipping problem is involved in the still unmastered German submarine offensive. It will take months to move the equipment and supplies to Africa which are necessary for a real invasion of the continent of Europe.

Prospects on the Russian front are far more obscure. At this moment there is real ground for hoping that the Russians will succeed by their winter offensive in trapping most of the German armies which crossed the Don River. If they do, it would seem to mean a fatal blow to any German plans for another offensive in Russia. But even if the Germans are forced to the defensive they have every reasonable military prospect of being able to hold a defensive line roughly where they held last winter, at least during 1943.

Possible Counter Move

One cannot rule out of the European picture the possibility of a successful German counter move either on the Russian or the Mediterranean Front, any more than one can dismiss altogether the possibility of a real German collapse. But those remain the opposite extremes. Between them is the reasonable prospect that during the new year the Allied encirclement of Hitler's domain will be gradually and powerfully strengthened and the siege lines pushed closer and closer in toward the center.

The year 1944 should open with the stage set for the final blow. The advance positions should be ready for the take-offs. The air fields should be in order for adequate air support of all land and water movements. If they are, there will be no shortage of planes.

The great climb in actual deliveries of new American planes is just getting under way. Most of the new plants are finished and beginning to get into production. If all goes as it should, the actual deliveries of combat planes in December of 1943 will be four times what they are in January. The curve is moving up fast now and it will continue to go up all during the year. By the beginning of 1944, United Nations' air power should be in a position to drive the Germans completely from the skies. But there is still just about a year of spade work before the process can begin.

Blows to Germans

The intriguing question is whether German morale is capable of holding until we are ready to launch the blow. We know that it sustained a severe shock when Hitler attacked Russia and that it has been sustained since then primarily by two things, fear of the Gestapo and fear of the meaning of defeat to Germany and to Germans.

The German losses suffered in Russia are known to have had a profound effect throughout Germany and to have very largely wiped out the general expectation of victory which most Germans did feel up through the time of the first great reverses in Russia. But Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, had his fear of defeat theme ready to replace the prospect of victory theme and it was effective. In fact he scarcely needed to bring it out at all.

The Germans began to fear defeat even before Dr. Goebbels told them to. They fear it so much that a common German expression has long been, "We cannot afford to lose the war." It gave them a fatalistic sense of the inevitably of dragging their weary feet on to the bitter end of a sort of Wagnerian tragedy.

Conditions in Army

There have of late been some indications of slackening morale in the German Army itself, but the deterioration, if it exists at all, is in the elementary stage and has neither reduced the fighting quality of the German troops nor can it be expected to reduce it until many more reverses have been inflicted. It may have dulled the offensive élan of the German troops, but observers who have studied the morale of German prisoners on both the Russian and African Fronts feel that there is a tremendous defensive potential left in the German armies.

The really low spot in the German tapestry is in the morale of older bracket civilians. And of course this is the least important group from the point of view of ability to produce a general collapse. Youth is in the army or in war work where it enjoys privileges, including adequate food.

Heavy labor is done by prisoners or war conscripts from occupied countries who work under duress. It may not be the most efficient labor, but its morale is of no importance. The Gestapo keeps it under such pressure as to render dissatisfaction non-significant in the present stage of the war.

Desperation of Leaders

No matter how disillusioned the Nazi Party leaders may be about their chances for ultimate victory they must continue to work and fight because of their personal stake in averting defeat. Their hope is for a compromise which will save them their lives and their privileges inside Germany. They certainly are not considered ready yet to abandon Hitler.

The whole morale picture shows signs of depression and the beginning of disintegrations. It is conceivable that this condition may reach a downward spiral stage during 1943.

This winter will be a hard strain on the German people. If they come through it into the spring without breaking there is no reason to expect a break until fall. If it comes, it is most likely to come late in the year. What could produce it would be a combination of a military situation so hopeless as to penetrate through the veil of Goebbelsian propaganda and a deteriorating food and clothing situation as cold weather set in. Given those circumstances, the end could come quickly. But the essential military circumstances must be produced by effort first.

Strategic Burma

Even if Germany goes down during the new year the war against Japan must inevitably go on for some time to come. Just how long will probably depend on the events of 1943. The key to the situation is Burma and the Burma Road. If Burma is retaken and the road reopened, then there is a conceivable end to the war against Japan within two years or even less.

But if instead of our retaking Burma Japan advances into Yunnan Province from the south and captures Kunming, then it can be a very long war indeed. And that is what the Japanese are probably planning for today—a pattern of war so protracted that they will expect the United Nations to agree to a compromise peace, rather than fight it through to a final conclusion.

The most hopeful element in the Pacific part of the war picture is the extraordinary expansion of United States' naval power which is at the beginning of the same sharp upward curve referred to in the air production picture. The new year should see at least eight new battleships operating in the fleet and an enormous addition to the aircraft carrier arm. The prospects are a minimum of 12 big carriers and an entirely speculative number of smaller converted merchant ships suitable for convoy protection.

Cruiser, destroyer and submarine production is far ahead of schedule and should result in enough additions to the United States Navy in 1943 to provide operating equality with Japan even in the far Pacific and still leave the necessary naval forces in the Atlantic.

United Nations strategy looks to this expansion of American sea power combined with the great increase in plane production to avert the Japanese threat of an almost endless war. How it will work out is something which may be subject to reasonable analysis 12 months from now, but not today.

Guest Artist

Sergeant Bela Urban

As violin soloist with University of Miami symphony orchestra, Sergeant Urban, formerly known as Urbanowsky, opened the orchestra's 1942-43 concert season in Miami. Sergeant Urban is in the United States Air Force.

Miami Winter Music Season Is Successfully Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

Under wartime changes which have transformed this city from a gay resort to a military and war industries center, the Miami winter music season has been successfully launched.

Much of the glitter of fashion has been removed by current restrictions, leaving the simple love for music as the reason for the large attendance at performances with which three separate groups here have opened the season.

A production of Verdi's "La Traviata" was given by the Miami Opera Guild. Composed of Miamians, the guild "imported" Ina de Martino from New York to sing the role of Violetta. All other parts were taken by local singers, directed by Dr. Arturo di Filippi, who also sang tenor lead.

Platnikoff, Conductor

Others in the cast were Robert Reinert, who also trained the chorus; Frank Edwinn, Katherine Phelan, Walden Getzman, Everett Hall, Rita Butler, Jean Evans, Don Littlefield, Tony Carnevale, Edwin Meyerhoff, Thomas Winston, and Fred Fiebel. Conductor was Eugene Platkinoff, of New York.

The Miami Civic Music Association opened its winter series with a performance by Ballet Theater of three ballets, "Bluebeard," "Pas de Quatre," and "Princess Aurora." Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin were the principal dancers.

With Sergeant Bela Urban, violinist, formerly known as Bela Urbanowsky, for guest artist, University of Miami Symphony Orchestra began its first season of subscription concerts under its new director, Dr. Modests Alloo.

Dr. Alloo, who has been associate conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, led his musicians simply and undemonstratively.

Sergeant Urban showed the same unassuming qualities when he played Mendelssohn's Concerto. A native of Budapest, he came to this country as a boy, returning to Europe in 1935 to make his debut in Brussels. Back in the United States, three years ago, he went on with his career as a violinist, interrupting it to join the Army Air Corps.

Three Encores

The audience demanded three encores. Sergeant Urban complied with Kreisler compositions.

He joined the orchestra for its final number, Brahms Symphony No. 1. Many other players were in uniform.

The time of the concert has been changed this winter from evening to 4:45 in the afternoon. This first one opened with "The Star Spangled Banner."

Eugenia Honeywell, American pianist, will be guest artist at the next symphony, Jan. 17.

Facts on Reverse in Alaska Raise Prestige of Reports

Continued from Page 1

Zero came down and two Lightnings.

The Mitchells made their bombing run on the Japanese ships. Again the Navy takes the bitter bit firmly in its teeth and admits that one bomber was shot down. Finally it faces the worst news of all and admits that the attack was made "with uncertain results."

That action took place at 9:30 a. m. on Dec. 30. One reads that account and then turns to the next paragraph of the communiqué which says:

"On Dec. 31, at 1:47, U. S. medium bombers again attacked the enemy ships in Kiska Harbor. Three hits were observed on one of the ships and two hits on the other. No United States planes were lost."

There is good news. How much more convincing it sounds after having read the bad. That one account of unpleasant things changes the whole reaction to good news. It takes away some of the strong suspicion of Yollyanaism which has tainted American war commiqués since Pearl Harbor.

American communiqués are of course far from being the only ones so tainted. The British have had to work hard to overcome the bad repute into which they fell during the period preceding Dunkirk and again during the Malay and Burma campaigns.

The German communiqués enjoyed a high reputation for integrity during the early campaigns when everything was going their way and they could afford honesty, but have degenerated steadily since the period of reverses began.

For some time now the neutral world has accepted British war communiqués as being more reliable than the German. The type of admission of bad news contained in the Navy's latest communiqué should soon give American communiqués a standing comparable to the British in the eyes of those same neutrals.

Soldiers Join Defense Corps In Flood Aid

By the Associated Press

As the Ohio River bore down on Portsmouth, Ohio, with a 62-foot flood wall, an unseasonal flood along the Willamette River in Oregon caused damage estimated in millions.

A company of Army engineers at Portsmouth helped fill 20,000 sandbags. About 30,000 persons had been driven from their homes in this industrial city of 40,400. Damage there may reach $3,500,000.

The river was running out of its banks for 760 miles from East Liverpool, Ohio, to below Evansville, Ind.

Farmers in Kentucky suffered heavily. At Louisville, it was two feet below the 28-foot flood level, with a top of 38 sighted Monday or Tuesday.

Flood waters have washed out 600 feet of the war emergency pipe line crossing the Mississippi River, Petroleum Administration Harold L. Ickes said at Washington, and will delay by "at least three weeks" the date of initial oil shipments through the Texas-Illinois leg of the pipe line.

Past the Eugene area in Oregon, where damage was estimated at $5,000,000, the flood crest swept toward Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland.

Water covered all major highways and swirled over farmlands. The cities themselves, on higher ground, have not been touched by floods in years, but the Willamette lapped perilously close to city streets at Corvallis, Albany, and Salem early today.

Hundreds were evacuated from lowlands. Rescues were carried out by soldiers and civilian defense workers amid extreme dangers.

The flood is almost unprecedented. High water usually does not occur until spring, when the mountain snows melt.

Rich Year Is Seen For Bombardiers Of U. S. Air Forces

MIDLAND, Texas, Dec. 31 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Isaiah Davies, Commander of the world's largest bombardier school here, predicted today that the nation's bombardiers in 1943 "will come into their own as bombing missions of unprecedented scale are launched against the enemy."

General Davies said in a year-end report:

"The greatest number of Bombardiers in military history was trained in 1942. Graduates of 12 Midland Bombardier School classes are now on duty on the many fronts where the air forces are engaged. During 1943, they will come into their own."

The school began turning out men in March, 1942. Now classes are graduating simultaneously every three weeks from schools at Midland, Big Spring and San Angelo, all in west Texas.

The 1942 record is impressive, General Davies said, but that of 1943 will be better. "The air forces started virtually from scratch, but are now approaching an over-all strength many times that of our entire Army before the war."

'Rockefeller Dime' Becomes a Dollar

FORT JACKSON, S. C., Jan. 2 (AP)—First Lieut. Winthrop Rockefeller raised the 10-cent tradition set by his grandfather, John D. Rockefeller, by giving each of the men of his company here a silver dollar for Christmas.

In addition he presented each man with a pair of wristlets, a scarf and a sweater, most of which were knitted by his mother, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the ladies of Pocantico Hills, N. Y. The garments were presented at a Christmas eve party.

Tank With Gold Chain For Iraq's Boy King

Recorded by CBS

Cairo

The seven-year-old King of Iraq is to receive from Gen. Sir Harold Alexander "a miniature General Grant tank made by Britain's newest army corps, the Royal Electrical Mechanical Engineers," a British radiocast said.

The tank is three feet long with a swiveling front turret. It will have a chain of gold.

The Emir Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, has thanked General Alexander on behalf of the young King for this novel Christmas present.

Guns-Tanks Spectacular In Display

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Jan. 2 (AP)—The guns and tanks of the American Army roared into action here Dec. 31 in a spectacular display of firepower and mechanized strength.

In a demonstration of ordnance accomplishments in a year or war, the proving ground staff, under Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris Jr., commanding general at Aberdeen, fired weapons that ranged from the five-pound carbine, new standard small arm to replace the pistol for soldiers up to the grade of captain, through the huge 16-inch coast defense rifle to a new secret weapon for ground troops.

Armored cars, mobile guns, tanks and tank destroyers raced over muddy obstacle courses while Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, chief of ordnance, and a group of visitors looked on.

Carbine Outstanding

General Campbell, frankly "bragging" about the accomplishments of his ordnance officers, told the group that the carbine was, in his opinion, the outstanding ordnance development of the war "because it was done so terribly quickly."

This weapon, looking like a small edition of an Army rifle and weighing only about five pounds, is extremely accurate up to several hundred yards, and is designed to replace the automatic pistol in the hands of ground troops.

Normally, it would have taken at least 18 months to get such a new weapon into production, said General Campbell, but despite the fact that the request for it was made as recently as late March of last year, the carbine already is in quantity production and in use in combat theaters around the world.

"Of course," the General remarked, "we'll still have pistols—this augments it."

"The field guns and the medium and light tanks of the American forces," said General Campbell, "were the best in the world—and this war is going to be won by the quality of weapons."

General Stuart

"We know of no tanks anywhere in the world that are the equal of our M4 medium tank and our light tank, the one the British call 'The Honey' or the 'General Stuart,'" General Campbell said.

Not the least of the promises for the future in the proving ground's work was the admission by General Campbell that the staff is working on a tank to be carried to the combat zone by plane.

"Airborne troops, we think, are going to play an enormous part in this war," the general remarked, "and one of our big problems was how to get more power into airborne artillery."

Short Bachelors' Degrees Evaluated by Hutchins

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, said that at this stage in its curriculum program the University did not expect other institutions to "treat our bachelors' degrees given for two years of work as equivalent" to degrees given by comparable institutions at the end of four years.

His comment followed cancellation by the University of the State of New York of registration of study courses leading to B.A., B.S., and Ph.B. degrees at the Universit of Chicago.

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CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
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We Call for and Deliver

THE TIFFIN RESTAURANT
Fourteen Years in Coral Gables
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ALMA Sanchez HAIRDRESSER
254 Coral Way Phone 4-1066
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

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REG. REAL ESTATE BROKER
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
17 EAST LAS OLAS BLVD.

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JACKSON STREET

FIRESTONE
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TIRES
BATTERIES
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Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

F. P. CROMWELL
220 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

LAKELAND

LAKELAND
French Dry Cleaners
112 West Main Street
PHONE 2187

ARMSTRONG'S GRILL
205 So. Kentucky Avenue

Albritton's
Tropical Fashions for the Smart Woman and Miss
119 SO. TENNESSE AVENUE
TEL. 31-541

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons

MIAMI, FLA.
Floor Coverings, Linoleum, Asphalt and Rubber Tile, Rugs, Carpets, also Window Shades
The J. H. HAGOOD CO.
3807 N. E. 2nd Ave. Tel. 7-2288

Up-to-Date
WATCHES—CLOCKS
JEWELRY
BAUER'S
WATCH SHOP
50 S. E. First Street Tel. 2-5822

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654

The Store of Reliability
Women's Shoes Only
• • •
DUNLAP SHOE STORE
10 N. E. First Street, Miami

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami: 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach: 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

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TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed
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Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
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4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

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LLOYD PRINTING
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

COLLINS GROCERY, Inc.
In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

TROPICAL
BEAUTY SALON
Mrs. Jeck
3460 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

GULF PRODUCTS — GULF — TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. *Tel. 7-9296*
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

OLD SARATOGA INN
DINNERS from $1.00
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
PHONE 7-7725
Biscayne Blvd. at 77th Street

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To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER, Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS · FILMS · FINISHING
Kodachrome — Kodacolor
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DAIRIES COMPANY
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GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

BERT'S
GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

New Work — RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO. — Phone 3-1380
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

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Holleman's
EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 STREET AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

SADYE NATHAN
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Beauty Studio
Expert Operators in Every Branch of Beauty Culture
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"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Economy
Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Pierre's
Civil and Military
Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

Flamingo Bowl & Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction at Popular Prices
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

ALYCE MAYNE
629 Lincoln Road
Costume Jewelry, Handbags, Perfumes, Hosiery, Gloves
Specializing in Matched Accessories

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando. Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.
REPAIRS and MAINTENANCE
Lumber Paints
Roofings
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
MILLS AND NEBRASKA
Phone 23112

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

LOWREY'S
FOR FASHION
Smart Clothes for the Younger Set
346 Central Avenue

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"Our work will please you"
RSF RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 48-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

"Authorized Insignia Jewelers"
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Southern Dairies — Sealtest
Howard's Ice Cream Parlor
141 Third Street North Phone 6591

INSURANCE
J. H. Benes
695 First Avenue North
Phone 7183

ANNE JOHNSON Corset Shop
Junior Misses
Also Infants' and Children's Wear
Ages 1 to 16
New Location, 454 First Ave. North

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187
Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

Mabel Raquet
SPORTWEAR
Florida Theatre Bldg., St. Petersburg

FERTILIZERS FEEDS
SEEDS INSECTICIDES
Spaulding
1921 Fifth Ave. South Phone 7859

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-632 Fourth Street, North
★ ★ ★
TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality • Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

LADIES' APPAREL
McIntyre
460 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 939 5TH AVE.

WEST PALM BEACH

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING
Electrical Gifts Are Scarce
Let Us Hold Your Selections for You.
We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last . . . —
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH FLORIDA

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

Shop at
DOROTHY—DENNY
Hats—Gowns—Sportswear
"Just a Little Different"
116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea. West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We give Machine, Machineless and Wireless Permanent Waves. Price $4.00 up; Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00; Manicure 60 cents.
2005 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone—
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
The Sherwin-Williams Co.
FOUR LOCATIONS

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

JELLICO COAL COMPANY
CALL
MAIN 4100

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WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

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Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Authorized Tire Inspectors
B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores
Fourth and Brevard Streets
Phone 3-4134

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE (Continued)

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.
None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her to obtain employment by individual effort.

DRESSMAKING
ELIZABETH
Lower Parkstone, Dorset.
Dressmaking, Renovations, Dry Cleaning.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES
CAMBS.—A good home in small modern house offered to lady in exchange for help with domestic work. TALBOT, 8, Sandringham Avenue, Wisbech.
SURREY.—HOME OFFERED TO LADY in return for some help, with young couple; one baby 6 months old; near church. MRS. BUSEELL, Willow Cottage, Frimley Road, Camberley. Phone 1498.

FOOD PRODUCTS
PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road.

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THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas' Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban. Subjects: Pianoforte — Harmony — Counterpoint — Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Course — etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert performances.

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OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 5 gns. Write Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ROOMS TO LET
EWELL, SURREY. — 2 large unfurnished rooms with use of kitchen and bathroom; also use of garden; suit man and wife only. Box W-1668, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

SOLOISTS WANTED
EXETER.—SOLOIST wanted by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Exeter. Apply Music Committee, 84, Longbrook Street.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

SWITZERLAND

LOCARNO—Hotel—Tea - Room PESTALOZZIHOF Alkoholfrei. Direkt bei Stadtpark und Seepromenade Frau E. Steiner

LUZERN. — Opportunity for quiet study is offered to a few guests in beautiful country house in Küssnacht, Luzern. Glorious view—every comfort. Own boat and boathouse. Apply Villa Lieselotte, Küssnacht, Luzern.

Berne—Pension Stamm. Kirchenfeld—Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

England

BATH

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

The PULTENEY BOOKSHOP
6, Argyle Street, Bath Tel. 4528
New and Standard Books

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1498
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M I M T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
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1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH

CORNER GARAGE
PHONE FERNDOWN 21
Motor and Electrical Engineers
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, Oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision
L. T. DOWLAND, M.I.M.E., Manager
We appreciate the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and send you our greetings and good wishes for 1943.

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 3496

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL
SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for
Estimates and advice free
Tyres oil Spares
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M I M E
Manager

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

BRISTOL

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
94 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

ENGLAND

BRISTOL (Continued)

Strode Cosh & Penfold
for Strodonia
Soap, vanishing cream, shaving soap. Also
Hair and nail brushes, sponges, etc.
8 addresses in Bristol

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

The MANDARIN CAFE
28 and 1A High Street, Camberley and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

H. SOLOMON & SONS
Automobile Engineers
Any make of car supplied
Efficient Service
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SURREY DAIRY
Park Street, Opposite the Church for
ALL HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Deliveries Once Daily Tel. 818
PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)

KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Tea
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

SEE NEXT PAGE

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

ENGLAND

CROYDON PURLEY and District
(Continued)

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets
Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics,
Household Linens.

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

FRED CLARKE AND SON
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings
AGENTS FOR
DIANA
MOCCASINS
NIL SIMILE
81 CAMBRIDGE RD., HASTINGS Ph. 2234
Repairs in Our Own Factory

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
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KINGSTON 1001

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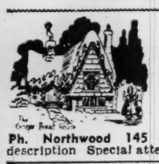
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ENGLAND

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Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
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SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

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Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

daheim
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E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
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CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

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The House for Carpets and Linoleum

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Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

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KOHLENHANDELS A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

GAFFNER LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Feinbäckere Konditorei
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21 (Bakery)
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
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Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

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Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

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(GREENGROCER)

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Milchprodukte
Dairy
Gerberkäse
Tel. 44.78 Privat 28.25

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

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"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY" 28 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONELLE" 15 Rue de Rive

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	I	N	E	S	E
I	▨	D	A	K	A	R
M	D	▨	P	E	R	I
A	R	T	▨	S	A	C
R	E	E	L	▨	H	▨
R	A	D	I	X	▨	M
O	M	▨	B	▨	J	O
N	▨	B	Y	R	O	N
▨	P	▨	A	U	N	T
T	A	D	▨	S	E	A
A	D	E	N	▨	S	G
L	U	R	E	N	▨	U
C	A	R	B	I	N	E

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

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Le Maison de toutes les laines
Les explications gratuites de
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(WOOLS)

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Olio & Gas—Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualita e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

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Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche, Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyfit"
"Auswahlen nach auswärts"
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Ladies'
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Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin St. Gallen

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and you give joy
Blumen Kaufmann
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Selects Choice

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Men's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR —all grades. Special advice for correct shoe fitting.

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BRYANT & LANE
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FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Windsor 6587, 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S
TAILOR
GOTAL MOVITZ
PHONE F-2211
Capitol House, Swanson Street

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

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VICTORIA

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(Continued)

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SINGLETONS
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years
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CORSETIER
Fittings for every type of figure
DAINTY
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
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— BRANCHES AT —
CAMBERWELL GLENFERRIE
MALVERN ST. KILDA WINDSOR
BRUNSWICK COLLINGWOOD
NORTH MELBOURNE FOOTSCRAY
ALSO BRANCHES IN
GEELONG, BALLARAT, OAKLEIGH and RICHMOND

V. Boldner
WATCHMAKER • JEWELLER
McEwan House. 343 Lt. Collins Street
MU 3671 LF. 2933
CRYSTALWARE ELECTROPLATE
OLD GOLD BOUGHT

Plant Quality Flower Seeds NOW
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1

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Specialists in Spring-Filled Mattresses
All types of Bedding Renovations
18 CENTER COURT
Continuation of Centerway

AUSTRAL VERA VERE MU 3008
OFFICES SUPPLIED TOWEL SERVICE
386 Flinders Lane

The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight Sundays till 9:30
203 COLLINS ST., C1 Opposite Town Hall
Tels. F. 5968—F. 5541

CENT. 4896 MISS N. GALE
Little Folks
The Exclusive Children's Shop
9 CENTRE COURT Through Centreway

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THREE STORES
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50 Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds
517 Dean Street, Albury N.S.W.

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Hobby Nobbing

Persistent Collectors

By Irving Bacchus

America's most interesting hobbyists include a few veteran collectors who have pursued some interesting item until they have become an authority on the subject. How's your persistence?

Charles de Zemler of New York collects barber tools. From global corners and royal palaces de Zemler has picked up thousands of rare articles and pictures pertaining to his hobby. A de Zemler book on the subject has been purchased by scores of universities and libraries for a reference.

Another hobbyist in a timely field is Col. J. L. Kantor, who specializes in the collection of U. S. Army insignia. Colonel Kantor's collection of regimental heraldry numbers more than 2,000 pieces and includes every branch of the service. Specimens representing famous actions of the past are among the unusual articles in the group.

Are you interested in military insignia? In addition to seeking actual specimens you can add pictures, and use your artistic talent to paint others in water colors.

Collecting antique Christmas cards is the hobby of Dorothea Dix Lawrence, concert and opera singer. Included in the 2,000 items are satin cards beautifully painted by hand in exquisite floral designs.

Although never the owner of a horse, H. A. Weidemeier of Chicago possesses a collection of horseshoes from the hoofs of many famous equines. Included in the collection are footgear from General Pershing's Jeff and Kirdon.

More than one million years of married life are represented in the collection of clippings owned by Mrs. E. C. Schrader of Wheaton, Mo., who seeks items about golden wedding anniversaries. The collection includes scores of interesting reasons given by the long-married couples for the success of their marital ventures.

A Verse for Today . . .

If ye walk in my statutes, and keep my commandments, and do them; then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase, and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit.—LEV. 26:3, 4

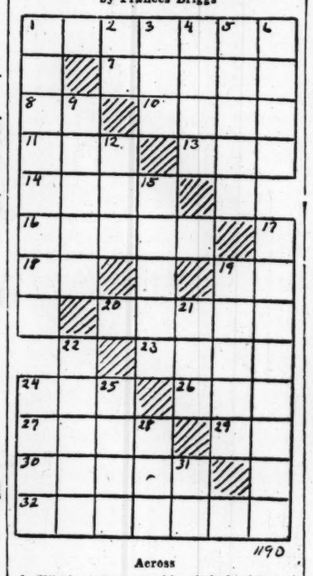
Wide World

Paints Planes as a Hobby!

David Keller, a worker at the Consolidated Aircraft Corp., San Diego, is a spare-time artist-photographer who paints pictures which look like photographs. An expert with a camera Keller photographs his backgrounds, such as the cloud effects in this picture of a Consolidated B-24 Liberator, and superimposes them on canvas.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



#90

Across

1—What persons would relish birds' nest soup?
7—What is capital of French West Africa?
8—What is the Cockade State (abbr.)?
10—In "Lalla Rookh," who is "this child of air"?
11—Craft.
13—Who is one of a tribe of Algonquin Indians?
14—A bobbin is what?
16—What is a number used as a base of a system of numbers?
18—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
19—Who is one of titular "Little Women"?
20—What English poet lived at Newstead Abbey?
23—What is Polly's relationship to Tom Sawyer?
24—What is a diminutive of Theodore?
26—Ocean.
27—What is name of a settlement of southwestern Arabia?
29—Solicitor General (abbr.).
30—What were the S-shaped trumpets of bronze age in Scandinavian countries?
32—What is a short rifle used chiefly by cavalry?

Down

1—Yancey Cravat is hero of what novel?
2—Syringa is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
3—Short sleep is what?
4—Pieces out.
5—Who is Jeremiah's wife in "Songs of Years" by Bess Streeter Aldrich?
6—Who is in love with Senta in opera "The Flying Dutchman"?
9—"Pilgrim's Progress" is supposed to have occurred to author in what?
12—Who is one of characters in "The Adventures of Waddles"?
15—What Italian colony lies between Tunis and Egypt?
17—Juliet was a Capulet. What was Romeo?
19—Who, when commanded to surrender, replied: "I have not yet begun to fight"?
21—City of Tula is in what European country (abbr.)?
22—Roman historian Livy was born in what city?
24—What is mica of muscovite?
25—What was middle name of Earl Biggers, American author?
28—What is the Blackwater State (abbr.)?
31—Symbol for nickel is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Some Outstanding Ideas of 1942

The turbulent year of 1942 brought a bumper crop of new business ideas. Forbes Magazine lists the following as some of the most novel and noteworthy:

New Products: Hercules Powder Co. developed a rubber-like plastic, made of cotton and alcohol, which can replace rubber in golf balls, garden hose, raincoats, electrical tape, footwear and thousands of other articles. . . . A two-part, two-day-spinning propeller was devised to give greater speed and less strain to America's "warbirds." A combination lamp and alarm clock (when the alarm rings, the light goes on) was introduced for workers who rise in early, "daylight-saving" darkness. . . . Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. developed a "plastic glass" claimed to be the best yet (much harder than clear glass, it is less brittle and lighter in weight). . . . An income-tax "log," for daily recording of deductible amusement and sales taxes, was marketed as an aid to puzzled taxpayers. . . . Dow Chemical Co. developed an odorless, tasteless, nontoxic plastic pipe that can be welded, heated and bent, and threaded with ordinary iron pipe. . . . Nylon came out in three new forms: (1) sponge, (2) leather and (3) cork, all filling gaps in our supplies of vital raw materials. . . . Paper soap was devised, providing a combination lather and washcloth.

New Processes: Johnson & Johnson made cloth without spinning or weaving (pressing cotton into fabric did the trick). . . . Quick-freezing of foods became "flash" freezing as a result of a new machine, which freezes food four times faster than former methods . . . American Can Co. devised a way to make paper containers on standard can-making machines.

Selling, Merchandising: In Cincinnati, a company was formed to rent unemployed salesmen by the day, week, month or year. . . . A group of retailers in the Middle West got rid of their stocks of Japanese goods by selling them at cost, and turning the proceeds over to United China Relief. . . . O'Connor Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, sent "trailer shops" in war plants and shipyards, so that women workers might do their shopping without losing time from work. . . . Twenty-three salesmen of competing companies chartered a bus and traveled together to save gas and tires. . . . A "used-car lot," opened by the Los Angeles Wrecking Co., helped to answer the housing shortage by selling old houses, which it had moved to the the lot for reconditioning. . . . Royal Typewriter sent its salesmen out to buy back (for Uncle Sam) a quarter of the 2,000,000 machines it had sold since 1935.

Plastic Panes

A new transparent plastic window pane, laminated with wire mesh, withstands explosion of a 150-pound bomb eight feet away.

Just for Fun

Gene Carr

"Since he's short of help I don't go near my husband's office anymore—he'd put me to work!"

In LighterVein

A Necessity, Almost

"John," said the woman of the house, "I wish you would get me a Grandfather clock."

"What for?" asked the husband. "We have six clocks in the house now."

"I know, but I was over at Smith's yesterday and she said it's the handiest place to put rubbers and dusting rags so they're really out of sight."

What's in a Name Section

R. C. of Chicago asks: "Did you know that one of Chicago's best known exponents of natural COLOR photography is Dr. Louis J. TINT?"

The V. H. V. A.

(Grit)

Ferron, Utah

When residents of this town—population 508—go marching off to war or to jobs in war industries in other areas they need have no fear for the safety of homes and other property which they have left behind.

The Vacant Home Vanguard of America is on the job.

Headed by youthful Donald Nelson, a group of Ferron youngsters pledged themselves to guard and care for the possessions of all such persons who leave the community for the duration.

Among their self-imposed tasks, they water and care for fruit trees, lawns, and shrubbery, repair fences, guard against window breakage or other vandalism, and in general keep the places in shape for immediate re-occupancy when their owners return.

The V. H. V. A. already has such homes in its care in Ferron alone and is anticipating an expansion of the movement to other towns.

There is no charge for the service, but small voluntary contributions are not refused. Such gifts are invested in war bonds, and the bonds are turned over to charitable organizations.

Hints for Ruralists

Awnings and garden umbrellas can be protected from mildew by a new colorless paint developed for this purpose.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends a dressing for pruning wounds on apple trees of eight parts of rosin to three parts of sardine oil, heated together.

NEWS ITEM— NOW IS THE TIME FOR NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

WIBERT, I WISH YOU'D MAKE A RESOLUTION THIS YEAR NOT TO WALK TWO STEPS AHEAD OF ME ALL THE TIME
THIS YEAR I RESOLVED NOT TO GOSSIP, BUT----
1943
I WISH HE'D RESOLVE NOT TO LET THE PAPERS BLOW ALL OVER THE YARD
I RESOLVE TO LOVE ALL EDITORS
I. F. von Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Resolved!*

By Le Pelley

I'VE GOT MY NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION..
WHAT IS IT?
IT'S TO WIN THIS WAR! AS FORMER AMBASSADOR GREW SAID — EACH ONE SHOULD WORK AND FIGHT AS IF THE WINNING OF THE WAR DEPENDED ON HIM ALONE!
— ON ME, ALONE.. !
WOW.. I SURE BETTER GET BUSY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good Idea, Pete*

By Rodgers

"Celebrating the New Year?" asked ol' Pete today-
"Well, I wasn't, but that's an idea," I wagged—
So we got a few of our friends together—
Y-E-O-W.
And got the New Year started right!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cornz-apoppin!*

By The Hagers

Bill, you are very late this year. On Christmas you did not appear."
"Matilda, lass," said Captain Bill, "I sailed as far south as Brazil.
The Nancy Jane hauled gasoline; Dodged mines; fought off a submarine.
What's that?" he yelled. "The neighbors warn!" "It's Ted," I quacked. "He's popping corn."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Mostest, Fustest"

The opening weeks and months of the New Year will contain immense changes, and challenges, for Americans. Initial preparations have been made; the great reservoir of surplus civilian goods, so thoughtlessly tapped in the recent Christmas buying spree, is nearing its end. So, while fighting on the battlefronts is certain to take on an accelerating tempo, the impact of shortages, rationing, taxes and other inconveniences at home will open new areas of sacrifice.

There is not the slightest doubt these sacrifices will be taken in stride, for Americans take pride that, in their expressive phrase, they "can take it as well as dish it out," though, naturally, they prefer the latter function.

Thus far, America in its mobilization has benefitted from two things: the experience gained in the first World War, and the example of Britain in previously meeting many of the problems that have subsequently arisen in the United States.

The machinery—and probably all the machinery that will be necessary—to administer the war effort is now at hand, but it remains to fit this machinery together so it works effectively. The requirement is to see the war effort not in parts, but as a whole. The problems though seemingly separate and many are actually parts of one.

If the Army requires more men, it is not a problem merely of Selective Service, for it is likely to drain more men from industry. And if men are drawn from war factories, it does not merely become a problem of industrial production, for if industry raises wages to attract the workers who will keep the level of production up, it will lure the farm helpers from the fields. And if farmers raise their wages to keep their workers, they must advance the price of their foods, and that is the beginning of inflation. So it goes, endlessly.

Thus far the tendency in America has been to chase after fragments on the home front. The Chief Executive has been so absorbed in the military strategy he has not focused on the directives that would give unity and purpose to the home front.

Few would have had it otherwise. Military needs have been predominant, but now vast and potentially dangerous buying power has accumulated in the hands of wage earners, threatening inflation. The tax situation is confused and inadequate. The need for wider and better rationing is daily becoming more vivid. Morale tends to deteriorate as the people wonder whether hardships result from official bungling rather than from inevitable consequences of war.

It is time, now, to bring the home front up to par with the war front. That is the first task of the New Year. It is intimately linked with the war front job, for it is the home front that supplies the "mostest" that the Army and Navy delivers "fustest."

No Social Emergency

President Roosevelt recently indicated to his press conference that he did not plan to recommend extensive social security legislation to Congress. It is to be hoped this means deferment of Federal plans for compulsory disability and hospital insurance. No new social insurance outside of compulsory health insurance itself could be more extensive. In fact, disability and hospital insurance would comprise a good half of health insurance.

To introduce hospital and disability insurance as emergency war measures would be misleading. There is certainly no health emergency, as Government officials attest. Excess spending can be mopped up in better ways. Sales taxes, compulsory savings, and the like can be imposed and lifted by Congress at any moment. But a State insurance system, when once set up, becomes permanent.

However, should the beginning of compulsory health insurance, in the shape of disability and hospital insurance, be attempted at the next Congress, the venture will meet with hard going. Farmer opposition is increasing. The American Farm Bureau Federation has recently voted against hospital insurance. The other big farm organization, the National Grange, is already on record against socialized medicine. Industry will obviously resist new payroll taxes which will be likely to develop into other new and still higher payroll taxes.

This is not the time, as President Roosevelt observed in a recent radio address, to push long-range social and economic changes.

A Profitable Investigation

American cities where the atmosphere in public office, police headquarters or judicial chambers is still heavy with the odor of graft, "fix" and corruption might well note what has happened in Brooklyn, as now revealed in the final report of the Amen investigation. There, a four-year inquiry that was denounced at the start as a muckraking expense to the taxpayers, has ended up with a $929,900 profit to the taxpayers. That much money was cleared in fines and restitutions.

But the profit was not all monetary. Four years ago Brooklyn's District Attorney's office was corrupt, police were charged with condoning a widespread gambling ring, and a city-wide paving racket was suspected. When local correctives were unavailing, Governor Lehman sent in John Harlan Amen as special prosecutor. In his final report Mr. Amen has been able to write a history of paving, fur and bail-bond rackets exposed, grafting police driven from office, grand jury abuses corrected and a gambling ring wrecked.

Nor did the profit end there. Twenty-eight anticorruption amendments to local and state laws, drawn on the basis of experience gained in the four-year probe, are today on the desk of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, designed to curb malfeasance in office.

U-Boat Front

British-American public opinion has been drifting into a treacherous calm in its feeling about submarines. It has been hearing little about sinkings while in the United States particularly there have been comfortable reports about the Navy's success in sharply curbing U-boat depredations along the Atlantic coast. Censorship, seeking to deny information to the enemy, has dangerously denied it to the home front. But within the last few days this newspaper has been authorized to disclose that sinkings are continuing at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month.

That is faster than the United States has been building merchant ships this year, although it has reached the goal of 8,000,000 tons set by President Roosevelt last January. While the United Nations as a whole can outbuild the sinkings and the United States alone is hoping to build 15,000,000 tons in 1943, the current rate of losses is shocking. For in addition to ships we must count men and cargoes which may be irreplaceable. Moreover the Nazis are increasing the pace of their submarine building.

Britain more than a year ago developed antisubmarine measures which largely cleared her coastal waters of U-boats and now they appear to have become scarce along the American seaboard. Where then are they operating so destructively? At times they have been particularly bad along the hump of western Africa, and there is some hope now that with Dakar in Allied hands that area will become safer. Yet Mr. Churchill speaking after the landings in Africa plainly said:

> Remember that the U-boat warfare is not diminishing but growing, and that it may well be worse before it is better.

Why then if the British Prime Minister thought it wise to issue this warning, has official censorship hidden the figures on sinkings? Probably the intention was to hide the locations more than the amounts. The public does not need to know the locations, but it would be well to have frank statements on amounts so that the people will be adequately awake to the need for greater efforts to win on the U-boat front.

Arms and the Women

There's been a new American invasion in North Africa. Five khaki-clad Waacs have landed.

Said a major, "I never knew before how much it can mean to a man just to sit across the table from a young woman who speaks his own language." One elderly general, stubbornly refusing to join in the enthusiasm, sputtered, "I don't know what's happening to war anyway. Petticoat soldiers! Pass the potatoes."

But for the most part, the women found a cordial reception. They will be assigned to headquarters duty, relieving male officers for active combat service. Already the women have been promoted to the rank of captain.

What will happen, we wonder, when a mere private with a pleading look in his eye asks if a captain will sew on a button for him. Or when a newly-made sergeant brings in those chevrons to be tacked on? Would a captain help a corporal pick out a present for his mother?

We rather imagine she would.

Our Readers Say—

About Alsace and Lorraine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Norton Webb begins his article in The Christian Science Monitor about Alsace and Lorraine by writing "French" in quotation marks, he insults 99 per cent of the population of Alsace and of Lorraine.

We wish to state emphatically that he is wrong when he writes that Alsace has clamored for "independence and self-government" since 1648. At one time in its history only did Alsace clamor for independence: during the German occupation between 1871 and 1914, because at that time asking for independence was the only way they had of remaining loyal to France.

In reading this article, an uninformed reader is made to believe that Alsace and Lorraine have strong inclinations toward "German culture" and feel nothing but dislike for French civilization. It would be quite impossible to attempt to summarize in a few sentences the beautiful contribution Alsace has made to France. General Foy, a Frenchman who was well known for his democratic faith, said once: "Should the French ever lose faith in themselves, they would have to cross the Vosges Mountains and learn again how to be French in Alsace."

Mr. Webb evidently knows nothing about Lorraine when he implies that a German dialect is spoken there.

Mr. Webb appears to defend the leaders of the so-called Alsatian autonomist movement—which in fact never had any real influence on the mass of the people. Rossé, Stürmel and Mourer are now well-paid employees of the Nazis as Kreisgauleiters or chiefs of the state insurance organization. In this way they continue to be rewarded for their treachery. The autonomist movement is purely a German creation.

We, too, hope that the peacemakers will be aware of the true facts, and because we believe in democracy, we are confident that they will allow the people of Alsace to remain French.

C. ZUMBIEHL,
Alsatian Speaker at WRUL.
GEORGES PICARD, PH.D.,
Instructor in French, Harvard University,
Member of French Staff at WRUL.
ROBERT WIENER,
Director of Foreign Language Programs,
WRUL, Boston.
H. C. RICE

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is not the slightest doubt over the fact that in November, 1918, the immense majority of the people of Alsace and Lorraine were passionately happy to be reunited with France.

It is also very true that, since then, a real and widespread dissatisfaction with certain aspects and certain mistakes of the policy followed at different times by the French administration has developed among all classes of the people. This dissatisfaction was chiefly caused by leftist governments who wished to abolish the special regime of the churches and of the schools in order to "assimilate" Alsace and Lorraine more completely. They wanted particularly to introduce the "lois laïques" which were in force in the rest of France so as to eradicate the influence of the clergy and of religion. But the people of Alsace-Lorraine wanted to retain certain of their special institutions which protected their religious life and they were not satisfied with promises. They asked for laws voted by the French Parliament so as to be safeguarded in their traditions, language and ways of living, against the variations of French party politics.

This does not mean that they wanted autonomy or independence. The Autonomists who wanted self-government were a small minority. At the general elections of 1936, the Autonomists polled 14,000 votes out of a total of 287,000 votes cast in Alsace.

But my chief objection to the article of Mr. Webb is the great harm it would do to the cause of the Allies, which is also the cause of France, if the French were to believe that the Americans envisaged the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from their country.

CAPT. BRUNO LEYDET,
(Former General Interallied Secretary of the High Commission of the Rhine-province.)
Cambridge, Mass.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My concern was to appraise correctly Alsace-Lorraine conditions without being wrongly influenced by the nationalistic currents of France or Germany. Alsatians have long been very democratic and impatient of authority. And while I may not have made it clear enough that they have developed strong sentiment for France and little for Germany, they nevertheless wanted much greater self-government than France was according them and even independence if practical.

Nothing in the article warrants the interpretation that Alsace and Lorraine are inclined to German culture and dislike French civilization, but Protestant Alsace has had its own customs, manners and tongue for centuries.

In no place can it be said I implied a German dialect was spoken in Lorraine, which is generally more French in speech than Alsace where German prevails.

The Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, an organization of leading French liberals to keep alive the basic tenets of the French Revolution and democracy, in 1926 sent its secretary-general, Mr. Henri Guernut, to Alsace to investigate. He reported growing unrest and dissatisfaction there with French administration. And that Alsatians were demanding home rule. (See The Christian Science Monitor, October 1, 1926.) Mr. Guernut said it was untrue German money was feeding the autonomists. And to cope with Alsatian desires he recommended political and other decentralization of the province. The subject was commonly discussed in the French Parliament at the time.

NORTON WEBB
New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hearing From a Helpmeet

Oasis at Philippeville

I read of our boys landing at Philippeville, on the way to Tunisia, and I'm glad that the Army carries its own food and accommodations. For, in a town where such things are considered nonsense, the Widow Schaenblin, that kind and highly energetic exponent of French order, cleanliness, and doing things as they should be done, has rooms for fewer than a dozen guests. It would not surprise me, however, if one of these days the newspapers were to tell of a little black-gowned French widow making frequent visits to our camp with gifts of delicious pastries; the Widow Schaenblin holds a special regard for Americans.

Just before the war broke, I was nearing the end of a wide-circle, down-to-earth tour of Algeria. For weeks I'd been living in bald desert and stony mountain country.

I had been thrilled by the sudden contrast of vineyards and orange gardens, plantations of pomegranates, great hills of olive trees heavy with fruit. And of date-palms whispering overhead in the desert night, the sleeping camels waking—no doubt from a dream of dragomen loading them—to snap savagely at the air.

But for the moment, as our powerful rigid freight bus rattled and pounded into Philippeville, I had had my fill of the picturesque. After days packed in a bus full of Arabs, their charm had receded and they suddenly appeared overwhelmingly numerous. In the small spaces left between the Arabs, were jammed parcels, baskets, bundles of vegetables, live fowl, not to mention the roof-top full of heavy freight that thundered and threatened to fall through at every hole that we hit in the road.

I looked about as we entered Philippeville. It had the aspect of a charming French town; it would be marvelous to get into a neat, if modest, French hotel. The best was modest enough but not neat. One glance brought back a too-sharp-etched picture of sleepless nights passed in hotels exactly like the Orient. I dropped my bag at the center of the public square without an idea of what the next move would be. . . .

Then there drifted back to me, out of scores of idle hotel conversations, a vague something someone had said about Philippeville: a guest house that was an oasis in a dirt-encrusted town.

A small boy lugged my bag to almost every boarding house in town, but with most it wasn't even necessary to enter. At length, after having climbed up and half-run down the devious streets in the amphitheater-like town that overlooks the Mediterranean, we came upon a peaceful oasis at the dead end of a street. A neat sign in gold letters on black informed: *Madame Widow Schaenblin. Pension de Famille. Service par petite tables. Repas sur commande.* The moment we stepped into the pension I knew that this was *the* widow. The small boy, putting down my bag, watched my face. A grin spread over him until his back teeth showed. He was happy simply because I was happy.

Everything in the place was shining. A brisk maid in starched white apron and trimmings was setting the small tables. A waiter polished glasses that had been already highly polished. From the kitchen came good homely odors of French cooking and, from the kitchen, also, came Mme. Schaenblin. Though it was only a few minutes before the dinner hour, and she was up to her ears in work, the widow patiently showed me not one but three rooms to make sure that I should be satisfied. If I approved of everything, the price, including dinner and breakfast, would be sixty cents.

She explained that this was a little more than she charged her regular guests, but she wanted me to understand that this was due to this: that for a short stay there were more expenses connected, the matter of linen, etc., and not to think that she would take advantage of a stranger in the town. Especially of an American whose large-hearted country after the World War had fed the entire region in France where she then lived (and where her husband had given to his country all that a man can give).

I had an excellent dinner, carefully served in every detail by a French waiter who had had the honor to serve, he told me with joy, under the great Escoffier in Paris.

Mme. Schaenblin insisted that she would be up to prepare my breakfast because I had a long travel before me. It was difficult to convince her that I'd probably survive after eating the coffee and rolls of the bus-station cafe. But I put my foot down. Very well, if I had made up my mind—she knew from experience that Americans were stubborn. But then she must get her alarm clock for me. Trudging back with the clock, she handed over also the eight-inch key of the solid iron front gate that closed the walls at night like a fortress. My "Good night, Mme. Schaenblin, and thank you," was only a pale echo of my gratitude, for after the evening's review of the town's facilities for visitors I knew that all this cleanliness and courteous friendly interest at the Pension Schaenblin was not competitively necessary.

At 4 a. m., in the silent house, the clock's clangor was that of a fire alarm. With reluctance I tumbled out of the deep, comfortable bed. At the wide windows the first streaks of day were breaking over high rolling hills. The air from off the distant mountains gave me the impression that it had been thoroughly washed by Mme. Schaenblin before it was allowed to enter. In the acacia trees below, birds began to sing, timidly at first; the special early morning fragrance of oleanders joined the song and wafted in at the windows.

The birds gained confidence and sent up full-throated bursts of tone. As I did a thorough job in back of the ears with Mme. Schaenblin's extremely generous-sized wash-cloth, the birdsong came into my ablutions in mysterious wavy changes of volume. The song continued while I packed my bag and snapped it closed, then it broke into such a vehement hymn of victory that I was drawn to the window. The view by now was entrancing: sun shimmering in winey air and making golden points on the tops of olive groves, vineyards, low hills and far mountains. At that moment, the sun had no slightest resemblance to that later-in-the-day fire that Arabs call "the enemy."

Abruptly, I remembered the practical world of buses and coffee and rolls. My watch showed 4:40, which gave me just twenty minutes to make it.

I grabbed my bag and as I pulled open the door a sheet of letter-paper dropped to the floor. It was a carefully drawn outline of every twist and turn in the hillside streets, with the name of each street written in, and at the bottom of the sheet, "Bon voyage! E. Schaenblin."

GUIDO ROSA

The Wide Horizon

Real Progress for Negroes: A Moderate Program

By Eldon R. Lindsey

ATLANTA, GA.

The first organized effort since Emancipation by a representative group of Southern Negroes to find common ground on which the Negro and white population of the South can calmly and deliberately discuss interracial co-operation was made in December at Atlanta by Negro spokesmen for the Southern Race Relations Conference. It has for the most part been welcomed by those Southerners who have commented on it. Future historians may well consider this program, proposed by the Southern Negroes themselves, as marking the end of one era of the American Negro, that since 1865, and the beginning of another.

Many previous proposals and threats have been made by the Southern Negro press, but, for the most part, these have served only to stir up racial hatreds and strife, because they were obviously motivated by hatred, envy, and resentment.

There is a fundamental difference between organized proposals for inter-racial co-operation coming from Southern Negro leaders and those from the Northern Negro press. Negroes compose roughly 10 per cent of the population of the United States. Seventy-seven per cent of these 13,000,000 American Negroes live in an area where only 25 per cent of the nation's white population live. The North and North Central States, west to the Rockies, have a little over 21 per cent of the nation's Negroes, with the West housing a little over 1 per cent. Therefore, it is natural that the South, where 77 per cent of the Negroes live, should wecome the first attempt by leaders of these Southern Negroes to work out racial differences in a friendly way.

* * *

Pointing out that "the war has resulted in increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discriminations, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South," the committee, composed of Southern Negro educators, labor leaders, and journalists, declares that "these issues are acute, and threaten to become more serious as they increasingly block, through deeper fears aroused, common-sense consideration for even elemental improvements in the Negro status and the welfare of the country as a whole."

While opposing in principle the practice of compulsory segregation, the proposal wisely qualified this with ". . . we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may co-operate in the advancement of programs aimed at sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

Thinking Negroes know that to attempt to force in practice a theoretical equality before it has been proved step by step results only in resentment, discord, and strife, as the exercise of human will, instead of reason, always does. Experience has proved that such issues as the Negroes bring up cannot be decided at a conference table, nor has the mere passing of laws solved the problems. There is no organization of whites qualified to speak for the white race in dealing with the new Negro organization. The issues will of necessity, therefore, have to be discussed through the public press. There is already favorable evidence that the Southern press is ready to publish discussions from its readers and to give the subject adequate editorial space with favorable comments so long as reason, common sense, and fairness rule.

* * *

To ask that this generation of Southern whites and Negroes settle at one fell swoop all the differences of the white and colored races, inbred and ingrained throughout the world over a period of centuries, is conceivably asking more than anyone could reasonably expect to receive. This generation of Southerners, both Negro and white, does now have the opportunity, however, of making sound progress in solving racial differences; perhaps a better opportunity than any past generation has had.

This is the first time the Southern Negroes have come forward with a program. Their leaders, by the soundness of their reasoning and the reasonableness of their proposals, show that they have a grasp of the magnitude of the situation that no past Negro leaders have had. But it will require reason, sanity, calmness, sagacity, patience, and tolerance on the part of both races during the course of these discussions to bring about the most desirable results.

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